MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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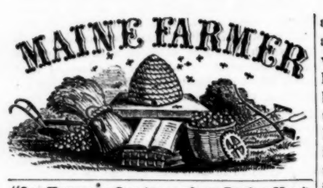


"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

ROBINSON'S HAND CULTIVATOR.

We here give you the representation of a new machine for garden culture, invented by J. A. Robinson, of Fremon, N. H.

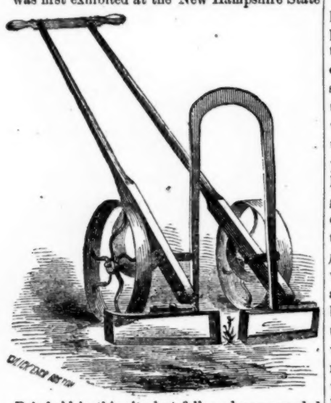
It is so arranged, as you will perceive, that it has a hoe or cutter on each side of a central line, which can be so gauged as to be placed further or nearer to each other, and at different angles with each other. It moves on wheels and is guided by handles.

When in use, it is so placed as to have the rows of whatever plant you are cultivating, such as beets, carrots, onions, &c., between the hoes or culters. In this way you hoe both sides of the rows at once.

We used one of these some, last summer, and found that in land free from stones and clods, as all gardens should be, that it did its work well.

These machines are manufactured by Luther Whitman, at his agricultural implement factory in Winthrop, and kept for sale in all the principal agricultural warehouses. The Granite Farmer speaks of it thus:—

"Robinson's Hand Cultivator, was patented on the 20th day of February, 1855, and embraces improvements made since that time. It was first exhibited at the New Hampshire State



Fair held in this city last fall, and was awarded the first premium in the class of agricultural implements. It is a novelty in itself, simple in construction, effective in its operation, and promises to affect very favorably the expense of cultivating those crops to which it is adapted, and from the certificates of responsible and extensive farmers, (who used the article last year) will supply a great desideratum in Agriculture.

It is operated by wheeling it along like a barrow or wheel-hoe—hoeing both sides of the hoe at the same time; the part of the shears next to the row being of such a form as to separate or cut perpendicular to the depth at which the implement is used, leaving but a narrow strip of earth in which the plants stand.

It is adjusted to any distance from the row, and cutting as it does a little more than half way to the adjoining row, the work is done thoroughly in going once to a row—no unhoed space being left between the rows. The cutters being set at an acute angle, they cut the grass and weeds easily; also, by reversing them to opposite sides, the earth is drawn up to the row.

It is estimated that in cultivating those crops to which this implement is adapted, it saves two-thirds the labor of cultivation."

GILMORE'S BEE-HOUSE.

We take the following article from the Michigan Farmer. It is some years since the bee-house alluded to was invented. We have never had an opportunity to see much of its use, but the plan struck us rather favorably, and if bees did not sometimes take it into their heads to go against all human reason, we should have thought the house might prove valuable. Will Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, tell us how it works? [Boston Cultivator.

Messrs. Editors:—Upon a thorough examination of the plan of A. Gilmore's patent Bee-house and hives, I was fully satisfied that it was all that it claimed to be. I therefore adopted it, but in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the difficulty of procuring hives, I put two swarms in the Gilmore hives, and that was on the fifth of July. To one of them I fed 9 lbs. of cheap sugar, and 3 lbs. of honey, and took from it 73¼ lbs. of honey. To the other swarm I fed nothing and took from it 31¼ lbs. of honey. I put thirty-nine swarms into my different hives, eleven of them early. The most honey I took from any one of them was 16 lbs., the next 12 lbs., and so on less and less. Owing to the excessive rains the past season, it was a bad one for late swarms, in this section of the State. In November I sold my honey in Chicago for from 25 to 40 cents per pound, and could have sold tons at the same price. If all my bees had been in Gilmore's hives, I could have realized from two to three hundred dollars more than I did. I am putting up houses in different parts of the country, for I keep my bees in different places. There are many great advantages in Gilmore's plan; one is, I can prevent the bees from coming out every warm day during the winter, and perishing upon the snow, thereby weakening the swarms. Another advantage is changing any part of the comb without killing the bees; another is, taking off the honey from the top of the hive, and give it to a small late swarm that had not accumulated enough for winter, saving the weak swarms thereby, which, in most all cases, are the best workers for the next season. Another advantage is to keep your bees from quarreling, and a sure protection against robbers. Another and very decided advantage is, the ease with which the miller or moth can be destroyed. By looking through the glass in the back of the hives, you can see if the worms have begun their ravages; if they have, that section of the hive can be removed, and another substituted in its place. I devote a large portion of my time to the cultivation of the honey bee, and believe it will pay fifty per cent. if managed in the best way. I have tried almost all kinds of hives and houses that have been presented, which have invariably proved too complicated, and been the destruction of the bees. The readers of the Farmer know that I have condemned all patents, for the reason that they were false—not what was claimed for them. And had Gilmore's not been true and proved itself worthy of adoption, I should have condemned that too, not because I have had such good results from two swarms, but I have seen it fully tested by my neighbors, which I have carefully examined from time to time during the past season. I do most cheerfully recommend Gilmore's bee house and hives as being the only one that has come under my observation, worthy of adoption by all bee-keepers.

A. F. Moon.

Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich, Jan. 1.

Note. In answer to our friend of the Boston Cultivator, we will say that Gilmore's Bee House was invented by Mr. Arza Gilmore of Wayne, in this county, (Kennebec.) Mr. Gilmore had studied the habits of bees attentively, and conceived the project of uniting swarms into one colony. It is an ingenious mode of making bees repack into comb, and into any vessel you like, any sweet substance not unpalatable to them. Somehow, bees have the power, while they do not change the nature of the sweet they use, of working some of it into comb, in which to bottle up, or encase the sweets they have gathered up. Thus, if you feed them with good honey in a liquid state, they will repack it for you in a comb. If you give them *poor* honey in a liquid state, they will also pack it for you in a comb, but it will nevertheless be poor honey, but in a nice comb. If you give them syrup of sugar, they will put syrup of sugar in a comb for you. If any one has time and inclination to make this mode of *stall-feeding* bees a business, Gilmore's method is a very good one to follow. It is not much used among us now. Most of our farmers think it best to let their bees look out for the raw material themselves and manage it in their own way. In new countries, such as the western regions, we have no doubt this system will do well with those who are disposed to give their bees proper attention. Ed.

MR. BRACKET'S VINEYARD.

We have been highly interested by reading the report of Dr. E. Wight, chairman of the committee on fruit, made to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and published in the March number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Among the many things and facts there brought forward, we find a communication of C. A. Bracket, of Winchester, giving an account of his "little vineyard," and his mode of managing his vines. We are persuaded we cannot do our grape cultivating friends better service, than by giving the following extract from his letter:—

"My little vineyard," says he, "is situated on a side hill, facing the west, protected on the north by a belt of pine woods. I should have preferred a more northern or eastern aspect. The soil is by no means what would be called a strong one; it consists of from four to six inches of turf mould, with a reddish subsoil about two feet deep, resting upon a bed of blue gravel. In preparing for the vines the ground was trenched two feet deep, and the top soil put at the bottom. Stakes eight feet long were then set at the distance of seven feet apart each way, one vine was planted to each stake, and immediately cut down to two eyes, (or buds.) And here let me say a word as to the time of setting the vines. My experience is greatly in favor of tall planting. A vine set in Autumn (and it should be done as soon as the leaf falls,) will in three years be as strong and capable of bearing a crop of fruit as one of the five years old set in the spring.

The training of my vines is at once simple and ornamental. The first year two shoots are allowed to grow, and as they elongate are carried spirally, both in the same direction, about five inches apart around the stake, and this is continued until they reach the top. The laterals are allowed to grow at random. In the fall they should be pruned back to within eighteen inches of the ground, and the laterals to one eye.

Second year, continue the two canes from the two uppermost eyes, as directed in the first year. The laterals will require summer pruning. In the fall cut back the canes to within 18 inches of last year's wood. Continue this course until the vine is established the whole length of the post, whatever surmounts it to be cut back. The fruit is grown upon the side shoots, and the pruning is on the short spur system. The form of the vine may be shaped to the taste of the cultivator; that of the pyramid is decidedly best.

Those who understand the nature of the vine will readily perceive the advantage this system offers. The vine is thus kept at home. The light and air circulate freely through it. The buds break easily, there is no tendency in one part to rob the other of its due proportion of sap, and when once established requires less care than any other mode of training.

Some of my vines, the first year after planting, were watered with sink drain water, and being satisfied that it injured them, I have discontinued the practice, and have since root pruned them, in order to check too free a growth of wood. Many of my neighbors injured their vines by giving them large quantities of stimulating manures, such as fresh stable manures, dead horses, and other animal manures thereby exciting them to make an increased growth of long jointed wood. I grow my vines for the fruit, and am satisfied if they make a few feet of short jointed wood, and the only manure (if manure it may be called) which I now use, is a top dressing of Anthracite coal ashes."

Mr. Bracket speaks highly of the Diana Grape, as being hardy, early, and the grape holding on well even if suffered to hang out late. We think his hints and experiments worth attending to.

For the Maine Farmer.

THOUGHTS ON EMIGRATION.—NO. 3.

No one thing has caused so much discouragement, and so much stimulated the desire to emigrate, in the districts where the wild lands are situated, as the mistaken policy of the State in disposing, to speculators, of her lands in large sections.

Indeed, I am of opinion that it would have been infinitely better for the State in the beginning, if she had left her timber free to all, and retained her interest in the soil.

The counties of Aroostook and Somerset alone contain more good soil than any other State in New England. In these two counties are most of the timber lands of the State. For the sake of the timber, these lands have been bought by speculators indiscriminately. It is for the interest of these speculators that no settler should gain any right to the soil, and that no road should be made; and to prevent it they have been instrumental in having laws passed, which are now so stringent that no man who wishes to establish himself in any of these townships can do so with any prospect of reaping the benefit of his labors, or obtaining more than a transient possession of the premises.

He may possibly find a spot where a title can be purchased to the soil, but it is isolated and hemmed in by territory which is kept out of the market, over which no roads are allowed to pass, and into which no facilities for the education of his children can enter, or the comforts of civilized life can reach.

Although the soil may amply repay him for his labor, and his returns prove entirely satisfactory, he still yearns for privileges which he cannot enjoy. He dwells upon the social comforts of more favored places, and broods over his unhappy lot. He becomes a disappointed, discontented, and unhappy man—loses sight of the bright side of his existence if he has one, and, just as he arrives at a point where he can be independent, takes what he can get, abandons his possessions, and starts for the West. And the trouble ends not here. The disorder is contagious; and those in the vicinity are generally attacked in the same way, and are lost by the same disease.

Now, I contend that something should be done to remedy this state of things. Will the sums received for the sale of timber compensate for the loss of our population, or pay for shutting up forever the settling lands of the State? Do we owe these purchasers of our lands such a debt of gratitude, that for their benefit the richest part of our domain shall be uninhabited? Was it ever contemplated, when these lands were disposed of, that they should be lost to the community? I insist not—and although it is too late for the State to regain her ownership, she still retains her sovereignty, and justice to herself requires that the law should be so modified that the great proprietor should not have it all his own way.

The relations between the proprietor and the squatter should be changed. Instead of a long occupancy and an undisturbed possession being requisite before an interest can be obtained in the soil, an interest should exist the instant occupancy commenced, and that interest should be a right to the soil, upon paying a fair appraised value.

It would be no injustice to the purchaser of lands from the State, to frame such laws as would *compel* him to sell at fair prices as they are wanted. Neither would it be injustice to compel him to make roads as they are wanted. Every liability and contingency of the kind was assumed when the lands were purchased.

The idea is preposterous that these lands were created for the exclusive benefit of gentlemen speculators. Yet, wherever a road is required, or an act of incorporation asked for, although it may be by those who acquired rights before these proprietors were of age, and who have lived in the wilderness with no outlet, a large part of a lifetime, we hear these distressed proprietors complain of oppression, of taxation without being benefited,—as if the Almighty's earth was made for their special benefit, and no one could occupy without locating on their corns.

Mr. Editor, I hope to see these laws changed, and that speedily—changed for the benefit of the settler. I hope to see public sentiment righted as regards the rights of proprietor and settler. All laws which benefit a small minority are prejudicial to the great mass,—and laws which are not for the good of the greatest number should not exist. Aroostook.

Note. Our correspondent is right in regard to the evil of having so much of our good settling lands in the hands of speculators or "proprietors," as they are called.

We do not think it would be right, if practicable, to compel them to sell at any other price than they please to take. The State (foolishly, to be sure) sold them the lands, and they should be secure in their property, and have a right to hold it if they like. But it would be right to compel them to construct roads and such like improvements as are constructed about them, and not hold back in these things to the damage of the surrounding country. Ed.

Farm Stock in Ireland. It is stated that within the last fourteen years the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and that the number of horned cattle has risen from 2,000,000 to 3,250,000, while the quality has correspondingly improved. Still, however, of the 20,000,000 of acres which Ireland comprises, only about one-fourth is under direct tillage, and fully one-third in pasture.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE CHINA TREE.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the Farmer, among other things, a call for the technical name of the China tree. I answered a part of the queries, in my former communication, but not having at hand, at the time, all the information called for, I left a part for other correspondents to answer. Having seen no reply, as yet, I send you what I have learned in regard to it.

Melia Azedarach, China tree. Some call it *Smilax China*. It is called China tree, from its having been first discovered in Japan and thence brought here. I have various reasons for believing that it will stand a northern winter, though it will not probably grow so thrifty as it does here, or farther south.

By conversing with one of our most able physicians, I learn that the pulp of the berry, made into a poultice, will cure the scald head. The bark of the root, obtained at a time when the sap is not running up, and made into bitters, will invariably cure worms in children, and chills and fever. If the root is dug when the tree is full of sap, it produces dizziness in the head.

My China trees have been struck with frost, in the spring, when the leaves were started out some two inches, but they sustained no injury, except to kill what had started out. When the weather became warm they started anew.

Winter seems to be over, and the weather, for some days, has been more spring-like. We have had the hardest winter remembered in this country. My thermometer has several times been as low as 6° above zero, and I understand the mercury has been down to zero, in some places in town. To-day, the mercury stands at 55°, which is about a sample of the weather, lately.

I have seen no plows at work, yet, though they will start shortly, if the weather remain dry. We have had but very little rain, the past winter. The larger streams have been a little swollen, lately, from the snow melting on the mountains. Alvin Armstrong.

Dalton, Ga., Feb. 25, 1856.

Note. We thank our friend Armstrong for the information about the China tree. We have planted the seeds which he sent us, and shall see what we can do with them. Ed.

Hot Beds. Some gardeners make their beds on the level ground, but it is always safest to make them in pits from eighteen inches to two feet deep; in order to do this, the pits should be dug in autumn, or a heap of dung may be deposited on the ground intended for the beds before the frosts sets in, and good earth may be obtained from the pits without difficulty.

The frames should be made of good sound planks; the back plank may be two feet wide, and the end ones may be so sloped as to make fifteen inch plank do for the front. A frame calculated for four sashes, of three feet in width by six in length, as above described, should be nearly thirteen feet long, and about six broad at the top.

The frame being set over the pit, and properly fastened, the fresh dung should be spread regularly in the pit to the depth of twenty-four inches; if the dung be in a good heating condition, cover it six or eight inches deep with mould, then lay on the sashes, and protect the beds from the inclemency of the weather. In two or three days the rank steam will pass off; it will then be necessary to stir the mould before the seed be sown, to prevent the growth of young weeds that may be germinating; then sow the seed either in shallow drills or broadcast, as equally as possible, reserving a small quantity of the warm mould to be sown lightly over the seed. [Gardener's Assistant.

Grub in Sheep and its Cause and Cure. From ignorance of the following valuable receipt we have known a number of valuable sheep to die with the fatal disease "worm in the head." Symptoms in the sheep affected are, constantly sneezing and snuffling, turning the head as if in pain, and trying to remove the cause. Loss of appetite soon follows, weakness, and in a few days the animal will refuse to eat at all.

Remedy—When first discovered inject with a syringe up each nostril a quarter or half a gill of the following liquid, viz.: a half pound of Scotch snuff, boiled in a quart of water, allowed to cool and settle. Some add a little assafœtida: this has a deadening effect on the animal, and is not necessary to cause a cure.

Violent convulsions ensue after this operation and the worms are thrown from the head.

Many farmers smear the noses of their sheep with tar in the spring to keep off the insect, which, in summer, deposits its eggs in the nostrils, from whence come the worms. Sheep, during the heat of the day, huddle together with their heads inward and to the ground, to protect themselves from this insect.

[N. Y. Eveding Post.

How to Cure Lice on Stock. In the spring of the year, cattle and colts are very liable to be afflicted with lice. As soon as the farmer notices their presence, he should be diligent in his efforts to destroy them, or else he may feed the best and plentifully to his stock, without any gain in flesh to the suffering creatures.

If he wishes to use an injection, fill a common goose quill and insert it within the skin just in front of the fore shoulder, and with a little punch force the contents under the skin.

In no case should it be spread upon the hair or skin. In warm weather, salt grease will kill them, or a thorough washing with strong tobacco juice, or the liquid of potato peelings boiled down until it is almost a syrup. It would save the lives of many young chickens to smear the heads and necks of old fowls with grease in the spring, before hatching time, and thus bene; fit their own condition, for no animal covered with lice will thrive in the least.

Fences. It is stated that the value of all the fences built in the United States is from $400,000,000 to $600,000,000. The cost of fences in Pennsylvania alone is estimated at $100,000,000—or about $10,000,000 per year. In many instances the fences have cost more than the lands they enclose.

THE LAUNCHING.

BY WILLIAM B. GLAZIER.

She starts—she moves—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And spurning with her feet the ground,
With one exulting joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms.

[Longfellow.

Well may they deck the ship to-day
With colors flaunting free,
Well may she wear her best array,
So soon a bride to be;
Long has the dainty beauty kept
Her lover from her charms,
But now her last long sleep is slept,
We give her to his arms.

Oh, guard our darling from the storm:
Thy bosom never bore
A prouder or more faultless form,
A fairer love before,
Tame down thy billows' thundering shocks,
Thy foaming wrath, oh Sea!
And keep her from the angry rocks
That lie along her lea.

Her home has been where green hills kiss
The river's rippling tide,
But, oh! our eyes must learn to miss
The Ocean's new-made bride;
Where white-capp'd waves forever rise,
Where sea-birds skim the foam,
Far off, beneath the sea-kissed skies,
Our beauty seeks her home.

Ah, proud may be the mariners
That stand upon her deck;
They little fear, in strenghth like hers,
The tempest or the wreck;
And proudly may her ensign fly
That bears the stripes and stars;
The peace that builds a ship like this,
Is worth a thousand wars.

SECOND EXHIBITION
OF THE
MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,

To be held at ———, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of October, 1856.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

[CONTINUED.]

DIVISION II.—CROPS.

All competitors for premiums under this division are required to answer the following questions. They will obtain the requisite blanks by applying to the Secretary of their Society, or of this Board.

To be raised by the exhibitor, or on land occupied by him.

1. Have you had your soil analyzed?
2. If so, state its chemical composition.
3. If your soil has not been analyzed, please state whether it is a sandy soil, a sandy loam, a loam, a clay loam, or a clay soil.
4. What is the mechanical condition of your soil? Is it fine or coarse; and when dried under the action of the sun, is it light or friable, or is it hard and stiff?
5. How deep is your soil, or how far from the surface is the impervious subsoil, or that through which water does not pass?
6. What is the color of your soil? Is it light in color, yellow, or of a dark color?
7. What is the character of the subsoil? Is it open, a clay, or a hard and gravelly subsoil?
8. What is the kind of rocks found in your soil—granite, slate, limestone, or a mixture of these?
9. Is your land stony, or is it free from stone? If stony, are the stones large or small?
10. Of what kind is the crop for which you ask a premium?
11. What was your previous cultivation of the land on which it grew, and what crop grew on it the previous year?
12. How deep did you plow it, and what other cultivation did you give it before planting or sowing the seed, and what the expense?
13. Did you apply any manure to this crop the present season before planting or sowing the seed? If so, of what kind, and how much, and what its value?
14. Has the ground on which this crop grew ever been subsoiled?
15. Has it been underdrained, and if so, to what extent?
16. Of what variety was the seed planted or sowed?
17. At what time was it planted or sowed?
18. Did the seed planted or sowed have any previous preparation? Or was it soaked and rolled in any substance? If so, state what.
19. Was it planted in hills or in drills?
20. If planted in hills, state the distance between the rows and between the hills.
21. If planted in drills, how far apart were the drills, and the plants in the drills?
22. If grain, was it sowed in drills or broadcast?
23. How much seed did you use per acre?
24. What after culture did you give the crop? Or did you cultivate and hoe, and if so, how many times, and at what expense?
25. Did you apply any top-dressing after planting? If so, of what kind, and how much, and at what time applied, and at what cost of material and labor?
26. At what time was the crop harvested?
27. If grain, in what state of ripeness was it cut?
28. If Indian corn, were the top stalks cut off, or was it cut up at the roots, and at what state of ripeness was it done?
29. Have you tried any experiments to determine the comparative advantages of cutting the top-stalks and cutting up at the roots? If so, state the result.
30. What was the amount of produce per acre, both in weight and measure?
31. If grain, state the quantity of straw, and if Indian corn, of the stalks, in weight.
32. State all the items of expense in raising and harvesting the crop, and also its value at your residence at the time of harvest.

Class I.—Grain and Grain Crops.

All specimens of grains receiving first premiums, to be left as the property of said Society.

GRAINS.

For best bushel of winter wheat,		$5 00
2d do.	Book.	
best bushel of spring wheat,		5 00
2d do.	Book.	
best bushel Indian corn, in ears,	Book or	2 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best bushel of barley,		3 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best bushel of oats,	Book or	2 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best peck of early peas,	Book or	2 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best peck of pole beans,	Book or	2 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best peck field beans,	Book or	2 50
2d do.	Diploma.	
best bushel buckwheat,	Book or	2 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best quart of garden seeds, each variety,	Book or	2 00

All grains and seeds to be the growth of 1856, and presented in a suitable form for preservation.

GRAIN CROPS.

best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of winter wheat at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		$8 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.		5 00
4th do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of spring wheat at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.		4 00
4th do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of Indian corn at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.		4 00
4th do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of barley at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		5 00
3d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of rye at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		5 00
3d do.	Book.	
best experiment in raising the largest crop of oats at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		5 00
2d do.		4 00
3d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of buckwheat, at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		5 00
2d do.		3 00
3d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of mixed grains at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		4 00
2d do.		3 00
3d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of peas alone, at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		3 00
2d do. quarter of an acre,	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of field beans at the least expense, on not less than half an acre,		3 00
2d do. quarter of an acre,	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	

Class II.—Vegetables.

1. What is the vegetable on which you ask a premium?
2. What is the character of the soil on which they grew?
3. What was its previous condition and crops?
4. What the kind and amount of manure applied the present year?
5. To what depth was the soil worked?
6. What was the variety of seed sown?
7. What was the method of cultivation?

Best specimens of each of the following varieties, Diploma:

For best ten stalks celery, ten stalks of rhubarb or pie plant, twenty table turnips, twenty table carrots, twenty table blood beets, twenty table parsnips, ten ruta bagas, twenty onions, six heads of cabbage, six heads of cauliflowers, twenty tomatoes, ten sweet potatoes, three marrow squashes, three watermelons, three musk melons, three citrons, three pumpkins, twelve ears of sweet corn.

Class III.—Flax.

For best crop of flax seed, raised on one acre,		$8 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.		5 00
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of flax straw, at the least cost, on not less than half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.		5 00
best conducted experiments in rotting flax by any of the new methods,		8 00
2d do.		6 00
greatest amount of flax cotton manufactured in this State, from flax raised in this State,		10 00
2d do.		8 00
best essay on cultivating flax, and demonstration of its profitable manfacture in Maine, diploma and		10 00
best linen thread, manufactured in Maine, from flax grown and dressed in the State, not less than one pound,		4 00
2d do.		3 00
best linen cloth, manufactured in the State, from flax grown and dressed in Maine,		8 00
2d do.		5 00

Class IV.—Fruits and Horticultural Products.

1. What is the name or names of the fruit or fruits which you offer?
2. What is the age of the trees producing them?
3. If grafted, state upon what stock?
4. Were they grafted at the ground or in the tops of grown trees?
5. What is the depth and character of the soil upon which they grew?
6. State the care and treatment, including kind and amount of manure.

For best and most interesting exhibition of fruit,		$10 00
2d do.		6 00
3d do.	Book.	
best twelve varieties of apples, twelve specimens each,		6 00
2d do.		4 00
3d do	Book.	
best dish of apples, twelve of one variety,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
best bushel of autumn apples, one variety,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
best bushel of winter apples, one variety,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
greatest variety and best grown apples, not less than thirty sorts,		5 00
2d. do.	Book or	3 00
3d do.	Book or	2 00

PEARS.

best twelve varieties of pears, twelve specimens each,		8 00
2d do.	Book or	5 00
3d do.	Book or	3 00
best dish of pears, twelve of one variety,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
best peck of pears,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
For greatest variety, and best grown pears, not less than thirty sorts,		$8 00
2d do.	Book or	5 00
3d do.	Book or	3 00

PLUMS.

best basket assorted fruits, of various kinds,		5 00
2d do.		3 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00

GRAPES.

best three varieties, foreign, grown under glass, two bunches each,		5 00
2d do.	Book or	3 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00
best Isabella grapes, open culture, six bunches,		2 00
2d do.	Book or	1 00
best native grapes, other than Isabella, grown in open culture, not less than six bunches,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	2 00
3d do.	Book or	1 00

To obtain premiums, the fruit must in all cases be raised by the exhibitor.

In awarding premiums, correctness of nomenclature and adaptation in general cultivation in this climate, as well as size, flavor and beauty, to be considered.

No fruit or flower to be entitled to a premium, unless it possesses *points of superiority*. Committee to have power to withhold unless meritorious, and to exclude inferior specimens from the exhibition.

FLOWERS.

For best display of cut flowers, and best kept up during the fair,		$4 00
2d do.		3 00
best pair of vase bouquets,		2 00
2d do.	Book or	1 00
best display of pot plants, not less than ten in number,		3 00
2d do.	Book or	1 00

Class V.—Root Crops and Forage.

best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of potatoes at the least cost, on not less than one-half an acre,		8 00
2d do.		5 00
3d do.	Book.	
4th do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of ruta bagas at the least cost, on not less than one-half an acre,		5 00
2d do.		4 00
3d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of carrots at the least cost, on not less than one-fourth an acre,		5 00
2d do.	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of beets, at the least cost, on not less than one-fourth an acre,		3 00
2d do.	Book.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of flat turnips at the least cost, on not less than than one acre,		4 00
2d do.	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of parsnips at the least cost, on not less than one-fourth an acre,		3 00
2d do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of onions at the least cost, on not less than one-fourth of an acre,		5 00
2d do.	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of clover at the least cost, on not less than one acre,		6 00
2d do.	Book.	
3d do.	Diploma.	
best acre of herdsgrass and clover,		6 00
best one acre of any other grass,		6 00

Class VI.—Miscellaneous.

PREMIUMS FOR BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

For best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of corn on one-eighth of an acre,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of potatoes on one-eighth of an acre,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.
best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of carrots on one-eighth of an acre,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.

PREMIUMS FOR GIRLS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

For best arranged and largest variety of flowers in one bouquet,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.
best bouquet of flowers raised by the person presenting it,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.
best display of pot plants, not less than six in number,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.
best display of native flowers, with their names,		Book.
2d do.		Diploma.

The committee would recommend that the books to be given as premiums, be as follows:

Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; The American Farm Book, by Allen; The American Muck Book, by Allen; Stevens' Book of the Farm; The American Fruit Garden, by Barry; The Young Lady's Companion in the Flower Garden; Loudon's Dictionary of Gardening; Waring's Elements of Agriculture; American Encyclopedia of Agriculture; Downing's Fruitf and Fruit Trees of America.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

The Coal Trade. The prospects of the anthracite coal trade next season, have been materially improved by the length and severity of the winter. The impression now is that the yards at New York, Boston and other eastern cities will be very effectually cleared out by the time Spring opens. We also understand the supply of coal from the Schuylkill region for the year 1856, will not exceed that from the same region in 1855. The tunnage the past week by the Reading railroad was only 18,250 tuns, and for the year up to Thursday last, only 167,057 tuns, against 213,151 tuns to the same time last year.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has published the annual report of the operations of the company for the past year. Coal tunnage for the year increased 198,000 tuns, and there was a diminution in miscellaneous freights of 20,000 tuns. The total tunnage was 1,396,493. The increase of the year was, from tolls on coal, $770,698; miscellaneous tolls, $77,883; other sources, $33,698; total, $882,279.

[Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1856.

THE WEATHER.

Although we are now entering upon the second spring month, the weather continues cold and uncomfortable. Within a fortnight, the snow in this vicinity has settled considerably, and the hills are growing bare. There is yet a great amount of snow upon the ground, in the country, especially in the northern and eastern portions of the State, and a warm rain of any great duration would cause a very heavy freshet. There has been no appreciable fall of rain, since the last of December, a period of nearly 100 days, and this lack of moisture has caused a drought almost unprecedented for this season of the year. A correspondent, writing from Maple Grove, Aroostook Co., says :—

"We have not had a drop of rain, in this vicinity since last Thanksgiving day. The streams are very low, and many of the grist mills have stopped for want of water. It is with difficulty that people can get their grinding done. Some of our farmers have to melt snow to obtain water for their cattle."

A correspondent at Camden, under date of March 25, adds a postscript to his letter, as follows:—"Our harbor is now open, and water running in our streets. There is but little frost in the ground, and I think we may anticipate a fruitful season."

The Bangor Whig of the 27th thus speaks of the season in that section :—

"The snow has been gradually wasting in this region for a week or two past, and wheels have generally superseded runners in our streets. Some of the stages also come in on wheels. The weather has not, however, been very mild for spring, and we have had no rain, as yet. Indeed, there has been none for over ninety days, with the exception of a brief storm of a few hours, in the early part of February. The ice is still strong in the river, and the most trustworthy prophets do not place the opening of navigation at any earlier day than the 20th of April."

From the Portland Advertiser of the 25th we copy the following paragraph :—

"Within the 'memory of the oldest inhabitants,' never before has the snow so rapidly disappeared under the influence of the sun, unaccompanied by rain, as it has in this city for the past seven or eight days. Our streets are in a singular condition, the centre of them being, on an average, some two feet lower than at the sides, where the snow was thrown from off the side-walks. It is neither sleighing nor wheeling, now, but rather difficult for both. The weather we have had for the past week augurs well for spring, as the frost must all be out of the ground by the time the snow disappears. It has also relieved us from all fears of a freshet, such a vast body of snow having evaporated under the benign influence of old Sol."

What is most needed, hereabouts, is rain to replenish the exhausted springs and streams, and fill the empty wells and cisterns of our citizens.

PRESERVATION OF CLOTH BY CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

In answer to the enquiries of a friend respecting the efficacy of certain chemical preparations for rendering wood, cloth, ropes, &c., less liable to decay by rotting, when exposed to the action of the weather, all that we can say is this :—

The chloride of zinc has been found to be as efficacious as any preparation, and is very economical. It may be made by dissolving common zinc in muriatic acid, so called, and evaporating to a powder. Dissolve in water, and again evaporate to powder. One pound of this is dissolved in five gallons of water, and the substance to be filled with it immersed in the solution a sufficient length of time to become fully impregnated with it. The substance may then be taken out and dried. Hay caps made of cotton cloth, sails for vessels, and such like articles can thus be very easily rendered less liable to decay and of course more valuable. This process is called Burnettizing, from the fact of its being discovered and put into practice by Mr. Burnett.

We have never experimented with it, but reliable information from those who have, enables us to make the above assertions in regard to the method recommended.

Fire in Wayne. A correspondent in Wayne informs us that the dwelling house of Rev. John Cumner, of that place, came very near being destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. The fire caught on the roof, from a spark, and was fortunately discovered by Mrs. C., who being alone, was nearly exhausted by her efforts to extinguish it, before aid came. The wind being strong from the northwest, a goodly sized hole was burnt through the roof, but the flames were extinguished without further damage. Had the fire remained undiscovered but a few minutes longer, it would have been impossible to save the house.

Wind Mills. In old times wind was used for a motive power in many kinds of business, such as grinding corn, pumping water into salt works, &c. Recently there seems to be a disposition to press old Boreas again into service. Several new improvements in the structure of wind mills have been patented, and are highly recommended for power to pump with, to drive thrashers, strawcutters, churns, &c., &c. We have no doubt they are useful for these purposes when the wind blows, and that is pretty often in our latitude. It would not take a very powerful one to turn a strawcutter, or pump water into the barnyard.

Mrs. Hosmer's Concert. Our readers in the city are reminded that Mrs. Hosmer will give her concert at Winthrop Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. It will be seen by her programme that she will present her hearers with some of the best music of the day. In addition to the music she will give a recitation from Longfellow's new poem, Hiawatha, with which the entertainment will be concluded. Give her a full house and thus encourage one of our own.

Town Officers—Bradley. A correspondent sends us the names of the town officers elected in Bradley, on Monday of last week :—

Selectmen, Edwin Eddy, J. J. Norris, Horace Blackman ; Clerk and Treasurer, Edwin Eddy. All republicans.

Apple Barrels. We are glad to hear that Mr. Noble Hunt, of Readfield, has started a manufactory of apple barrels at his mills in Mt. Vernon. It is oftentimes quite difficult to obtain barrels for barreling apples in the fall, but this establishment we trust will supply the deficiency.

Large Calf. Mr. Reuben Hamlin, of China, has a heifer calf which weighed, when dropped, 100 lbs. This is worthy of a place among the "large ones."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Blackwood's Magazine. The February number of this reprint is at hand. Its contents possess a more than usual interest. The following is the literary bill of fare presented to its readers for the present month :—"Modern Light Literature—Poetry;" the conclusion of the "Military Adventure in the Pyrenees," a highly interesting sketch ; "The Wondrous Age ;" "Mr. Warren on Labor ;" "Touching Oxford ;" "The Ancient Coins of Greece ;" "Tickler among the Thieves ;" "The Drama ;" "Lessons from the War ;" and "Religion in Common Life." Published by L. Scott & Co., 76 Fulton St., N. Y., at $3 per annum.

Littell's Living Age. We have frequently spoken in terms of praise of this work, and the number for the present week, (619,) commencing, as it does, a new volume, gives us an opportunity of again calling the attention of our readers to its merits. The articles in this number, aside from poetry and short items, are twelve in number, embracing selections from the Edinburg Review, Dickens' Household Words, Athenæum, Chambers' Journal, Economist, &c. If the reader were obliged to purchase the original works, to obtain the same reading that is here furnished him, instead of 12½ cts., he would be complelled to pay a number of dollars, and $100 a year would not give him what he can here procure for $6. Our space will not admit of an extended notice, this week, but we shall take occasion to refer to this publication again. Issued weekly, by E. Littell, Son & Co., Boston, at $6 per annum.

Harper's Magazine. The April number of this magazine is at hand. The leading article is a sketch of the life and services of Israel Putnam. It is well written, and is handsomely illustrated. Then follow "Madeira, Port, and Sherry ;" "A Home in the Cinnamon Isle," "The Resurrection Flower," each fully illustrated, and giving much interesting information upon the subjects of which they treat. Another portion of Dickens' new story is given, and the remaining pages are filled by several stories, sketches, Monthly Review of Current Events, Editor's table, and some very striking representations of the various kinds of "April Fools."

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Mr. Editor :—Can you explain the reason why there have not been Northern lights as usual the present winter, as they have not been visible but five times during the winter? Has the extreme cold anything to do with it?

Respectfully yours,
Isaac H. Harriman.

Orland, March 19, 1856.

Note. If friend Harriman will give us the reasons why Northern lights appear at any time, we will tell him why they have *kept so dark* during the past winter It is a fact that we have heard frequently spoken of, that scarcely any have been seen for several months. [Ed.

HISTORY OF WINTHROP.

A neat duodecimo volume has been recently issued from the press of Brown Thurston & Co., Portland, containing a history of Winthrop, prepared by Rev. David Thurston, who for forty years was the pastor of that town. It contains much valuable information in regard to the early settlement of the town, as also its civil and ecclesiastical history. Winthrop was incorporated before the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence was received and read in town meeting, and ordered to be put upon its records, and a company of men drafted to obey any orders from government, should they be called for. They had a few tories among them who were made the subjects of town action, and who were told to keep quiet or quit the premises. The book may be obtained of T. J. Burgess, Winthrop village. Price 75 cents.

EXCELLENT BUTTER.

We have received a sample of excellent butter, made by Mrs. J. B. Fillebrown, of Winthrop. Although this butter was churned during the hottest days of July, and then laid down, it is now, after remaining eight months in the firkin, perfectly sweet and every way as good as when first laid down. We understand Mrs. B.'s process to be, after churning, to work the butter in cold water, and divest it thoroughly of all buttermilk. Then salt it with the best of fine salt, and let it be until it becomes impregnated with it, and beat it over twice before laying it down.

Augusta Dirigo Club. This band of young Thespians will give an exhibition at Winthrop Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 2d and 3d instants, when they will repeat (by particular request,) the interesting drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." After which, several Comic Songs, and the very amusing Farce of "Hunting a Turtle." The dramatic talent in this Club gave great satisfaction to their audience on a former occasion, and will afford a rich treat to those who feel disposed to patronize them. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Maine State Ag. Society. The Secretary of the State Society informs us that the quota of the premium list for each section of the State, was forwarded to the several members of the Executive Committee on Monday last, together with the blanks.

Hon. Rufus Choate. We understand that this distinguished lawyer is expected to conduct the defence in behalf of Judge Davis, before the Legislature, the present week.

American Consul at Monterey in Difficulty. The New Orleans Picayune has the following correspondence from Corpus Christi, Texas, March 5 :

"Recent information (and I think it reliable) gives us the intelligence that Gen. Vidaurri, Governor of Nueva Leon, Mexico, discovered a conspiracy to overthrow his government, arrested some of the parties supposed to be connected therewith, and that among them there were many respectable Mexicans of that State, and several Americans. Among the latter was the Amerian Consul (or acting Consul) at Monterey. After a short confinement, Vidaurri released the Mexicans, but still holds the Americans for trial.

P. S. March 8—I have just learned that Vidaurri has got orders to march with his troops into the interior of Mexico, to support Comonfort in the present revolution."

Fire at Island Pond. The dwelling house of Francis Bachelder, Esq., at Island Pond, Vt., was consumed by fire on Wednesday evening last. A portion of the furniture was saved more or less damaged. The fire took on the roof, about half past seven, probably from a spark from the chimney. Mr. Bachelder was absent, leaving only his wife and son, a small boy, at home. The Lyndon stage came along at the time, and the passengers promptly came to the assistance of Mrs. Bachelder, saving a part of the furniture. The house was too far gone to be saved. It was a new cottage house, worth from $1000 to $1200. No insurance.

Prohibitory Liquor Law in Nova Scotia. A dispatch from Halifax says that the Maine Law passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on Tuesday, by a vote of 27 to 20—to go into operation immediately. It is yet to be approved by the Legislative Council, of which no doubt is entertained.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The Florida Indian Troubles. New York, March 25. A letter in the Tribune from Fort Myers, Fla., of March 7, states that the 1st and 2d Artillery, under Maj. Arnold and Capt. Cawson, had started *en route* for Fort Simon Drum, and companies E and G, 2d Artillery, under Capt. Pratt, for Malco River, leaving only Co. K, 2d Artillery, in the garrison. Lieut. Hartsuff was retained in command of a company of mounted men, to be employed in scouting. The block-house at Fort Simon Drum, burnt by the Indians last summer, was to be rebuilt. The Indians had burned two houses at Manatee, and murdered a man named Cunningham, a member of the Legislature, who had been very active in his efforts to remove the Indians to the West.

Arrest and Discharge of the British Consul at New York. New York, March 25. In the Marine Court, yesterday, suit was brought against Mr. Barclay, British Consul at this port, and Mr. Stanley, an attache of the consulate, by certain parties, to recover $500 alleged to be due for services rendered under a contract to enlist men for the British army. Mr. Stanley did not appear. Mr. Barclay pleaded the privileges of his official station, and the Judge, sustaining this plea, dismissed the case.

The New York Liquor Law. Albany, March 25. In the case of the People *v.* Toynbee, of Brooklyn, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower Court, which was adverse to the constitutionality of the search and seizure clause. In the Buffalo case, the People *v.* Wynhmer, in which judgment was rendered by the lower Court in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory principle, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment ; thus declaring not only the seizure clause, but even the general principle of prohibition, unconstitutional.

The Rebellion in China. Advices from Hong Kong, under date of January, furnish the following : "The steady progress of the revolutionary party is an undoubted fact, though their discomfiture in the vicinity of Canton, has for a while caused them to disappear from that quarter. They now hold the most fertile provinces in the interior, and have powerful fleets on the coast ready to take advantage of any opportunity to re-enter the river."

Moose. Some 25 or 30 moose have been killed in the vicinity of the Katahdin Iron Works, within a week or ten days past, and the meat principally forwarded to the Bangor market. We understand, says the Piscataquis Observer, they have been very numerous the present winter, and are easily taken, in consequence of the unusual depth of the snow.

Discovery of the Body of J. B. Kilbourn. The body of Mr. J. B. Kilbourn, who mysteriously disappeared, and has been missing since the 21st of last November, was found, near Cambridge bridge, on Wednesday of last week. It was identified by the clothing, the body and features being much decomposed. Mr. K. was a member of the firm of French, Wells & Co., and financial difficulties, connected with the Grocers' Bank, are assigned as the cause of his self-destruction, of which he had given previous warning.

A Man Killed at Veazie. On Thursday of last week, a man by the name of Archibald Hathorn, fell from a new mill on which he was working, striking violently on the ice beneath. He died before medical assistance could be procured. We learn that he leaves a wife and six children.

Larceny. On Saturday night, 22d ult., a trunk filled with clothing, one wolf robe, one buffalo robe, all of the value of $80, belonging to A. G. Davis of Bradford, was taken from his sleigh standing at the Dwinel House, Bangor. The thief was soon arrested and proved to be a Dutch pedler. The property was nearly all recovered and the thief committed.

Kansas. The New York Commercial learns from a letter from Weston, Kansas, dated March 20, that the Free State Legislature had adjourned to the fourth of July, agreeably to the resolution adopted by both Houses. There was a talk of arresting the members, but it could not be traced to any reliable source.

A Wolf! A Wolf!! As Mr. O. B. Pettengill of Hancock, was returning from Waltham on Friday, a wolf was observed in the road directly ahead of him, about one hundred yards distant. He seemed in no way inclined to give up half of the road, and wolfishly sat eyeing the approaching horse and sleigh until it was quite near to him, whem he very deliberately walked towards the horse, until the horse took fright, capsizing the sleigh and landing in the deep snow Mr. P. and his sister, who was with him. The result was, that the horse was frightened, Miss Pettengill more so, the sleigh broken, and the wolf thought it time to be off.

[Ellsworth (Me.) American.

The Wreck of the John Rutledge. *New York, March* 25. The morning papers contain the narrative of John Nye, the survivor of the wreck of the John Rutledge. He says the J. Rutledge took on board at Liverpool one hundred and twenty passengers ; one cabin passenger, and the others in the second cabin and steerage. Of these one lost his wife before the accident to the vessel. The passengers were English, Irish and Scotch, and were of the better class of emigrants, on their way to the United States. Their names Mr. Nye did not know. Five boats left the ship at the time of the catastrophe. The boat of the captain contained, besides himself, the only cabin passenger on board, the stewardess and her son, a boy 11 years old, the mother of the stewardess ; a boy aged 15, whom the captain brought from Liverpool, and three children belonging to passengers of the ship. The second boat was likewise filled with passengers. This and the previous boat took the entire passengers with the exception of those in the first mate's boat. A fourth boat contained the men belonging to the ship's crew, some ten in number. The fifth boat, from which Mr. Nye was rescued, contained, besides himself, Mrs. Atkinson, the first mate's wife, a sailor belonging to the ship, the boatswain, and nine passengers. The three boats occupied by the crew and passengers, went in a North-westerly direction from the ship. The boat taken by the captain, and the one in which Mr. Nye was took a southerly course but did not keep together only about half an hour. Mr. Nye saw neither the captain's or any of the boats after this.

The British Enlistment Case. In the Marine Court at New York, on Monday, suit was brought against Mr. Barclay, British Consul at that port and Mr. Stanley, an attache of the Consulate, by certain parties, to recover $500, alleged to be due for services rendered under a contract to enlist men for the British army. Mr. Stanley did not appear. Mr. Barclay pleaded the privilege of his official station, and the judge, sustained this plea, dismissed the case.

New York, March 27. In the U. S. District Court, this morning, on motion of District Attorney M'Keon, Judge Betts discharged all the cases growing out of the foreign enlistment affair.

American Ships. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the decree authorizing the purchase of foreign ships and placing them under the French flag, on paying a duty of ten per cent., is operating favorably for Amercan shipbuilders. The writer has recently heard of the sale to French houses of the American barque Pamphilia, of Boston, of 523 tuns, for 115,000 francs, and of the ship Marshall O. Roberts, of Maine, of 863 tuns, at 240,000 francs, duty paid by purchasers. If peace comes a great many American vessels will find a sale in France.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN OREGON.

Indian hostilities have broken out on Rogue river, and the whole section of country appears to be seriously alarmed. It is supposed that 300 hostile Indians are in the field, bent on exterminating the whites. They are led by a Canada Indian named Enos, who was formerly a favorite guide for Col. Fremont in his expeditions. The Governor of California has been petitioned for men and arms. A public meeting was to be held at San Francisco, to devise means for assisting the whites at Rogue river.

Advices from Puget's Sound of Feb. 21st, furnish the following :

"On the day of the schooner's departure, a large body of northern Indians in war canoes, each containing from sixty to seventy men, landed on San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, and immediately afterwards made an attack upon Whidby's Island, situated at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet. They first assaulted the United States Custom House, in charge of Col. Ebey, which they robbed of several valuable articles, besides stealing everything belonging to the revenue boat. Some cattle on the Island, belonging to Captain Sayward, were killed and carried off ; after which a systematic descent was made upon the house of Captain Robinson. The whole expedition was conducted with singular ability, and appeared to have been thoroughly organized. The news spreading, the inhabitants collected, armed themselves, and pursued the marauders ; but upon overtaking them the party were restrained from firing through the interference of a minister of the gospel. The thieves thus escaped.

The exact force that landed is not known. The majority of the Indians remained on San Juan Island, which is yet in dispute between the British and American governments. From this point they are enabled to make rapid and secure descents upon the surrounding country, as well as to see every steamer or vessel of war entering the Sound. This attack has been long anticipated by the inhabitants of Puget Sound. The Indians are hardy, brave and intelligent. They often possess the latest improvements in fire arms, and are well supplied with weapons of all kinds. Of powder and shot they have an abundance. There are numerous causes assigned for this attack, among which is counted the killing of a celebrated 'tyee' or chief, by some hunters. A chief is reckoned among them as equal in value to eight white men. They boast of having already killed five, and the remaining three they are determined to have. Previous to the present war the tribe to which these belong was employed on the Sound ; but with the breaking out of hostilities the Governor ordered the authorities to forbid their entering the Sound—which order being rigidly enforced, has perhaps assisted in producing the present state of affairs.

The canoes, propelled by from fifty to seventy oars each, are of great length and very strongly built. They carry regular arm chests like naval vessels, and are equipped to a degree of efficiency scarcely to be expected among savages. A very bad feature is that the canoes contained no women, evidently showing that the visit was intended as an extremely hostile one. It is thought that with the opening of the spring months, the United States vessels now employed in our northern waters will have enough to do in subduing the savage tribes of Puget Sound."

Robberies. On Sunday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the store of Messrs. I. & W. Staples at Oldtown, was entered by a person for the purpose of robbing the same. The clerk of the store accidentally happened to go to the store for the purpose of leaving some article, and on opening the door found that the bolts were drawn. While examining the door, a man rushed from the store against him so violently as to knock him down, and them made his escape. The clerk pursued him for some distance, but raised no alarm, and lost sight of him. On returning to the store he found between $60 and $70 worth of clothing packed in bundles, and between three and four dollars in small change missing. No positive clue to the robber has been found. This is the second time the store has been broken open within six weeks.

On the same night the dwelling house of Mr. George Helling, in this city, near Mount Hope was entered by some person removing a pane of glass from the right light to the front door, and then unlocking the door from the inside. The bed-room of Mr. Helling was entered, and a gold watch and wallet containing five or six dollars, together with two gold lockets containing miniatures were taken. There is no suspicion as to who it was that committed this bold robbery. [Bangor Whig, 25th.

Tragedy at Belfast. A despatch from Belfast states that a desperate attempt at murder and suicide was made in that town on Tuesday night. About half-past ten o'clock, a man named Sewell Patterson entered by a window the house of Peter Gilson. He was discovered in the act of plundering the drawers ; when he proceeded to the room occupied by Mrs. Green, a daughter of Gilson, and seizing her while in bed wounded her in the neck, over the jugular vein. Supposing that she was mortally wounded, he then attempted to despatch himself by cutting his own throat. Both will recover. Patterson confesses his guilt, but says he only went there to obtain her clothes purchased with money sponged from him, when they travelled together to New York and elsewhere two months ago, she having then declined further intercourse with him. He has a wife and three or four children. Mrs. Green's husband is now absent from Belfast.

Fire in Lewiston, Me. Wednesday night a fire broke out in the livery stable of Sylvanus S. Wright, in Lewiston, destroying the two story dwelling house and all connected therewith ; thence extending to the large Carriage Manufactory of Mr. O. S. Carville, all of which was destroyed.

Mr. Wright succeeded in saving all his horses and the greater portion of his furniture, but all his carriages, harnesses, &c., were burnt. The basement of the carriage shop was occupied as a livery stable by Mr. R. Jordan, who fortunately succeeded in saving all his horses, carriages and harnesses.

Mr. Carville's loss is about $9000 ; not insured. Mr. Wright's loss is $6000 ; insured for $4000. [Portland Argus.

Robbery. A person calling himself J. L. Steadman, was committed to jail last evening, on a suspicion of having committed a mail robbery. He presented a check, yesterday afternoon, at the Mechanics Bank in this city, to be cashed. It was drawn by a Bank in New York upon the Boston Bank, payable to the order of J. S. Ricker, Cashier of the Mercantile Bank in Bangor. Mr. Stephenson, the Cashier of the Mechanics Bank, discovering that the signature of Mr. Ricker as endorser was forged, caused the fellow to be arrested and committed to jail. It is supposed he obtained the check by robbing the Post Office Box in Bangor.

[Portland Advertiser, 29th.

Bold Burglary and Robbery. On Thursday night, the house of Capt. Robinson, corner of Hammond and Ohio streets, was entered as is supposed through the back door and wood-shed, and from the chamber in which two of Capt. Robinson's brothers were sleeping, two watches belonging to them were taken, one a very valuable gold watch, and a pocket book containing about $50. No other room was entered, and no other valuables were taken although the burglar might have done so. Several burglaries and robberies have been committed here recently, but this is the boldest. [Bangor Journal.

Shocking and fatal Accident. On Saturday last, while the men were at work on the stone wall of the block of mills just above the bridge in this village, a piece of granite became loosened, and slid down the bank, and crushed one man by the name of John Garvey to a jelley, killing him instantly, and crushing the foot and ancle of another named Henry Wood, rendering amputation of the leg necessary.

[Skowhegan Clarion, 27th.

Fire. A barn belonging to Mrs. Howe and formerly a part of the estate of the late Dr. Thayer, about a mile from the village, was burnt about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. There was no other building within a quarter of a mile, and there is no doubt that the barn was set on fire. It contained no hay or articles of value. Loss about $150. [Waterville Mail.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

Tuesday, Mar. 25.

Senate. Bill for the consolidation of certain railroad companies was once read and to-morrow assigned.

Bill "an act additional to an act to provide for the education of youth passed Aug. 27, 1850" came from the House, that body adhering to its vote indefinitely postponing the same.

On motion of Mr. Bean the Senate adhered to its former vote passing the bill to be engrossed.

The bill "an act in relation to Bank returns" came from the House amended. The Senate adopted the amendments, and passed the bill to be engrossed.

The select committee to whom was referred the application of Judge Davis for extension of time assigned for his hearing, reported a resolve postponing the time fixed upon one week, (till Friday, April 3.) An amendment, substituting Tuesday, April 8, was lost, and the resolve then passed.

The bill "an act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tippling shops," was taken up and to-morrow assigned.

House. Bill to establish a State Normal School, was taken up, the amendments of the Senate pending. The House adhered to its vote of indefinite postponement.

Bill for the better security of lumber above Kennebec Dam, was taken up and indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Lancaster, of Farmingdale.

A motion to reconsider the vote referring the resolve relating to secret societies to the Kansas committee, was lost. Adj.

Wednesday, Mar. 26.

Senate. An act in relation to "a State Normal School," came from the House, that body adhering to its former vote, indefinitely postponing the same. On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Senate adhered to its former vote, passing the same to be engrossed.

The act incorporating a Boom Company in dead waters above the Kennebec Dam, came from the House indefinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. Farley, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Swasey, from the Committee on the State Reform School, reported "legislation inexpedient" on the expediency of amending the act in relation to said school, approved April 17, 1854; also on petition of J. T. K. Hayward; also, on the expediency of providing that the expense of supporting juvenile offenders be paid by the several counties, instead of the State.

Mr. Swasey, from the Committee on the State Reform School, made a report which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The act to consolidate certain railroad companies was read a second time, and on the question of passing the same to be engrossed, Mr. Lowell proposed an amendment, providing that the Legislature shall repeal or amend the act when they see fit. A motion to strike out the tenth section, which allows the Kennebec and Portland, and the Somerset and Kennebec companies, to lease their roads, was lost—8 to 6. The bill was slightly amended and passed to be engrossed.

The Liquor Bill was taken up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table.

The committee on banks and banking were discharged, by request—having disposed of all the business before them.

A communication was read from Wm. G. Clark informing the Senate that he had communicated to Woodbury Davis the fact of the extension of the time for the hearing in his defense, agreeably to the resolution of the Senate of yesterday. This communication, on motion of Mr. Farley, was ordered to be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

Finally passed.—Resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians; for the purchase and distribution of the Maine State Register and Business Directory; Resolve for the abatement of the State tax in the town of Cutler; Resolve to promote further revision of Public Laws; Resolve in favor of Wm. Hogan; Resolve in favor of Eliza Bartlett; Resolve in favor of Richard Libbey and John Lane. Adj.

House. On motion of Mr. Russell of Phillips, the Treasurer was directed to inform the House the amount of money paid to Mark H. Dunnell for expenses as Superintendent of Common Schools, and by what authority.

Bill to set off Strong to New Vineyard was taken up, and passed to be engrossed, after debate.

Finally passed.—Resolve abating the State tax of Cutler; in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians; another of same title; in favor of Wm. Hogan; in favor of Eliza Bartlett; to provide for the further revision of the public laws; for the purchase and distribution of the Maine Register; in favor of Richard Libby and John Lane.

A communication was received from the State Treasurer, informing the House that $200 were advanced to Mr. Dunnell last year for expenses of Teachers' Institutes, whilst Mr. Davis was Treasurer, for which Mr. Dunnell's receipts were taken. These receipts have been passed over to the present Treasurer as cash, but no warrant has yet been drawn by the Governor and Council for the amount. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Bill from the Senate for the consolidation of certain railroad Companies, was read and assigned.

Mr. Levensaler from the committee on the State Prison, made a report, accompanied by a bill to increase the salaries of the Warden and other officers of State Prison. Read and assigned.

Mr. Webster, of Orono, called up the report of the order on Railroads and Bridges adverse to petition of Gideon Mayo et als., and on his motion the report was referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Levensaler, from the committee on State Prison, reported a resolve in favor of the State. Read and assigned. It appropriates $1000 to build an engine house, and $5000 to pay debts. Adj.

Thursday, Mar. 27.

Senate. An order passed providing for two sessions a day, from and after to-day at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M., except Saturday; and one session Saturday.

Report of committee on Railroads and Bridges, giving leave to withdraw on petition of Gideon Mayo et als., came from the House referred to the next Legislature. The Senate non-concurred, and insisted on its former vote accepting the report.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Historical Society was read once, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Bill "an act to incorporate the Hallowell and Chelsea Bridge Company," was read a second time and on motion of Mr. Bean laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, from committee on State Lands and State Roads, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Wm. Vaughan, for an appropriation to build a bridge across the Aroostook river—accepted.

The liquor bill was taken up and debated. Several amendments were made, the most material of which is to the effect that a note is collectable if given *in part* for intoxicating liquors, though not so if given in whole for them. Pending debate on a motion to amend by striking out the 18th, 19th, and 20th sections, (the provisions for search and seizure,) the subject was laid on the table, and to-morrow assigned.

Several bills were reported in the course of the session, which will be noticed on their final passage.

Mr. Jones from committee on final adjournment, reported that the committees could all make final report on the 28th inst., and that the Legislature may adjourn without day on the 8th of April.

House. A motion to reconsider the vote passing to be enacted the bill to set off part of Bremen to Waldoborough, was negatived, 52 to 58.

Finally passed.—Resolve to diminish the State valuation of Addison; in favor of John Sargent, Jr.; to correct the State valuation of Kingfield.

Bill for the consolidation of certain railroad corporations was read a third time, amended in concurrence, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Talbot called up the bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court in Calais, which, after considerable debate, was passed to be engrossed. Adj.

Friday, Mar. 28.

Senate. The accounts of the Commissioners on the Revision of the Laws came from the House referred to a joint select committee. The Senate concurred, and joined, on its part, Messrs. Swasey, Shepard and Bean.

[The commission was composed of James Bell, John B. Hill, and Joseph Baker. They charge for their services $1800 each, besides certain expenses incurred. Mr. Bell's expenses are stated by him to be $152,14; Mr. Hill's expenses $147,12; and Mr. Baker's expenses $50,45.]

Mr. Swasey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported "leave to withdraw" on petition of John H. Rice for increase of salary as County Attorney of Piscataquis Co. Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Swasey, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The question was upon "the search and seizure clauses," so called. The Senate decided to strike out those clauses, (the 18th, 19th, and 20th sections,) by a vote of 18 to 8.

Upon the question of passing the bill to be engrossed, as amended, a debate sprung up. Mr. Morrill the President of the Senate, by leave, offered some remarks upon the bill, in favor of the prohibition principle. He spoke till one o'clock, and then gave to a motion to adjourn.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Morrill resumed and concluded his remarks, and the debate was continued until adjournment.

House. A message from the Governor, transmitting the accounts of the commissioners to revise the laws of the State, was received and referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the House of Messrs. Levensaler of Thomaston, Hobart of Edmonds, and Barker of Exeter.

An order was passed providing for two session a day.

On motion of Mr. Lyman, of Portland, the Governor and Council were requested to furnish the House with a list of military property disposed of under resolve of 1855, with the prices received, and the prices allowed for articles received in exchange.

Mr. Wedgewood, of Cornish, introduced a bill to provide for a State Librarian and defining his duties. Lies over one day.

Resolve increasing the pay of Adjutant General to $500, was read a second time and on motion of Mr. Levensaler, the sum reduced to $400. The resolve was then referred to the committee on the militia.

AFTERNOON.

Very little business was transacted.

Resolve laying tax on counties was taken up on motion of Mr. Patten of Richmond, and finally passed. Adj.

Saturday, Mar. 29.

Senate. The committees on State lands and roads, and on the State Reform School, having attended to all the matters referred to them, were, by request, discharged from further action this session.

Mr. Butler, from the committee on State Lands and State Roads, reported "legislation inexpedient" on an order "in relation to directing the Land Agent to advertise certain lands, in all cases where the notes given for the same were over-due." Accepted.

Finally passed.—Resolve laying a tax on the counties; in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians; for the distribution of Maine State Register; in favor of Richard Libby and John Lane; in favor of Wm. Hogan; in favor of Eliza Bartlett; to provide for a further revision of the public laws; for the abatement of the State tax on the town of Cutler; of the Passamaquoddy Indians, (another.)

A message was received from the House, through Mr. Wedgewood, of Cornish, informing the Senate of the decease of Mr. Adams True, Representative from North Yarmouth. [He died on Friday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.]

After some appropriate remarks by Mr. Swasey, the Senate, on his motion, adjourned, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

House. Report of the Joint Special Committee on affairs in the Land Office was presented by Mr. Talbot of Lubec laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Todd of Portland, announced to the House the death of Adams True, member from North Yarmouth, and offered some remarks appropriate to the occasion.

After the passage of the resolves, and the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains of the deceased to his late residence, the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Mar. 31.

Senate. On motion of Mr. Farley, it was *Ordered*, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives, proposing that the two branches of the Legislature grant a joint hearing on Friday the 4th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., upon the causes of removal entered upon the Journal of the Senate, on the 9th inst., in the case of Woodbury Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and that a Committee of three, on the part of the Senate, with such of the House may join, be appointed to consider and report the order of proceedings for that occasion.

Messrs. Farley, Shepard and Barnes were appointed on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Senate took up the bill "an act additional in relation to witnesses." After a lengthy debate, it was passed to be engrossed.

Bill, "an act to provide for enforcing liens on vessels," was next taken up, and passed to be engrossed, after debate. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. After some debate it was laid on the table, but was subsequently taken up, amended so as to take effect on 15th of April, 1856, and then passed to be engrossed, 18 to 4, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ayer, Barnes, Blaisdell, Crane, Farley, French, Holland, Jones, Junkins, Kezar, Lowell, Marden, O'Brien, Robinson, Rowell, Swasey, Talbot, Thompson.

Nays—Messrs. Bean, Butler, Morrill, Shepard.

Passed to be enacted.—An act to authorize the consolidation of certain Railroad Corporations. Adj.

House. A message was received from the Senate, proposing a joint committee to report the order of proceedings for a joint hearing in the case of Woodbury Davis, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock.

The House refused to lay on the table. On the question of concurrence with the Senate, a vote was taken, several times, but no quorum could be obtained, and the House finally adjourned, having transacted no business of importance.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

New York, March 25. Mr. Greeley telegraphs from Washington to the Tribune that nothing definite has transpired as to the action of the Administration with reference to the Transit Company's troubles in Nicaragua, but it is certain that no action has yet been taken on the subject. Facts have transpired, however, indicating a good understanding between Charles Morgan, the late Transit Agent, and Parker H. French. The former is understood to have supplied the latter with funds.

Washington, March 27. The Kansas Commission will meet and organize at Jefferson City. Their proceedings will be secret. Blair Lord of Baltimore, formerly a reporter of the Washington Union, goes out as reporter to the Commission. Geo. F. Fogg of Concord, N. H., will be Chief Clerk of the Commission, and S. P. Hanscom of Boston, assistant Clerk.

New York, March 28. The Herald's Washington correspondent says :—Messrs. Vanderbilt and White left this evening for New York. The Nicaragua imbroglio, as far as the administration is concerned, has completely failed, Commodore Vanderbilt having failed to get our government to interfere. I understand they intend to bring the matter before Congress. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, returned this evening, and the Kansas Commission are in session, arranging preliminaries. The Commission apprehend no difficulty whatever in the prosecution of their labors in the Territory. Mr. Oliver leaves tomorrow.

John Z. Forney, of Penn., was confirmed yesterday by the Senate, as Commercial Agent for Monrovia, Africa.

Mr. Faulkner, of Va., has submitted to the Military Committee a bill for the entire re-organization of the army.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Rio dates to Feb. 14 have been received via England. The following are the most interesting items of news :

"An American schooner, called the Mary E. Smith, attempted to land a cargo of 320 negroes which she had brought from the coast of Africa, but was taken prisoner by the Brazilian brig schooner-of-war Olinda, and taken into Bahia. The commander and crew are all American, and were immediately after landing ironed and locked up in the jail of Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor blacks from the coast, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed during the voyage that 180 died, and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 64 died a few hours afterwards. The survivors were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.

A disagreement had taken place between Rear Admiral Johnstone, commanding the British squadron in South American, and the Commander of the United States squadron in the same seas.

It appears that a merchant steam vessel arrived at Rio, from the United States, under pretence of taking in coals, and carrying an American flag. Rear-Admiral Johnstone being informed that the stranger had on board a great quantity of ammunition, and that she was a Russian privateer, he, as well as the English Charge des Affaires, demanded from the American Commodore an explanation of the rumor, which he described as being entirely false.

In the mean time the English and French vessels in harbor made ready to follow the American immediately after she left the Rio waters, it being believed that she was on a cruise to the Pacific, where on her arrival she would hoist the Russian flag. It was afterwards, however, discovered that the vessel was not a Russian privateer, and the question had a friendly termination."

The schooner Mary E. Smith, reported above, was commanded by Capt. Cranotick, and it will be recollected that when she sailed from this port in August last, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the United States officers to stop her, as she was suspected them of being a slaver. The above account shows that the officers were not mistaken in regard to her character.

[Boston Journal.

Arrest of Lottery Dealers and Gamblers. The police of New York on Saturday, 22d ult., arrested John T. and D. M. Hodges, charged with keeping offices for the sale of lottery tickets in various parts of that city. Vincent L. Delnore has also been arrested on a similar charge. At one o'clock on Sunday morning, Capt. Akerman, of the New York police, made a descent upon an infamous gambling den in Sixth Avenue, and arrested the proprietor, a colored man named Wm. White alias Burnett, together with sixteen other colored and two white men, engaged in playing faro. They also seized a large quantity of gambling implements.

Later from Mexico and Texas. *New Orleans, March* 26. We have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. by the steamer Texas. Tamariz was still at Puebla, hemmed in by the Government forces. It was reported he had made overtures for a surrender, which Comonfort had rejected.

Late advices from Galveston state that the Lipan Indians were still troublesome, and the citizens on the frontiers were forming companies for their protection.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Thursday last, bringing dates from California to the 5th ult., $1,264,000 in gold, the mails, and 250 passengers.

On the 6th inst., in lat. 33 57, lon. 74, the Illinois fell in with schooner Elizabeth Ann, (of Tremont, Me.,) from Jacksonville for Boston, with lumber, in a sinking condition, and took off all hands and brought them to New York.

The news by this arrival is comprised in the following summary :—

The missing account books of Adams & Co. were recently washed ashore near San Francisco.

The finding of the lost books of Adams & Co. created great excitement, and is expected to affect the pending trial of A. A. Cohen, late receiver of Adams & Co. The following particulars from the Alta, in regard to the trial and the books, may be interesting to our readers :—

"By far the most important matter agitating the public mind since the departure of the last semi-monthly steamer, and which, up to this date, is the theme of general comment, is the trial of A. A. Cohen, late receiver of Adams & Co., which is still progressing in the Fourth District Court. The suit is brought for the recovery of $370,000 of the assets of Adams & Co., which Cohen is charged with having embezzled immediately after the failure of that house, while the funds were in his hands for the benefit of the creditors. The defense deny that any such amount of money ever went into the possession of Cohen, or indeed any funds, except what he has duly accounted for. When the suit was first commenced, the testimony relied upon to sustain the charge of embezzlement was principally of an oral character, as the cash book and ledger of the banking department of Adams & Co., had not been seen since their delivery into Cohen's hands at the time of his appointment to the receivership, on the 23d of February, 1865, and he professed his inability to account for their disappearance. The books however have come to light in a most marvelous manner since the trial commenced.

On the morning of the 27th of February, a laboring man, while at work on the North Beach portion, of this city, discovered a bag washing ashore in the surf, and upon dragging it out of the water and ripping it open, behold the long lost books were before him ! The announcement of this discovery created the greatest excitement throughout the city. The books had evidently been in the water but a short time, were perfectly legible, and although that portion of the ledger which shows the true assets of Adams & Co. at the time of the failure, is torn out, it is believed the journal used in connection with this ledger will in a manner supply the deficiency, so that the cash account can be properly made up. The labor of arriving at this result is now going on. The manner in which these books were spirited away after their delivery into Cohen's possession, why they were mutilated before being put into the water, and when or how or for what purpose, they were despatched on their sea voyage, remains as yet a matter of profound mystery. Of course the inference is very strong that Cohen has been concerned in this tampering with the books ; but it remains to be seen whether this can be legally proven or not. Cohen is now in the county jail, where he has been during the past two months. The trial will probably be concluded within a week."

The first section of 22 miles of the Sacramento Valley Railroad is completed.

The California Legislature have passed resolutions deprecating the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership.

The steamer Columbia was to leave San Francisco in a few days, with Gen. Wool and troops for Rogue River.

Eleven buildings had been burnt at Sonora ; loss $33,000.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature, for erecting three new States out of California.

The markets were generally dull, and money stringent. The receipts of gold dust are diminishing. Flour weak ; domestic and Oregon selling at $8 a $9. Hams 15c. Lard 19½c. Butter, choice, 35c. Syrup 90c. Sheetings 25c. Brown drillings 8½c.

San Francisco, March 5. Afflicting accounts have just reached us from Klamath county, on the North California coast, where about thirty families have been slaughtered by the Indians, and the small coast settlement burned. The country is in a panic. There are no arms, and an express just arrived here for aid, reports that the people there are entirely defenseless, and with no means of escape. Preparations are on foot for their relief.

Oregon. Advices from Oregon and Washington Territory are to the 25th ult. At Rogue river the Indians have resumed hostilities, and the little settlement of Whale's Head, at the mouth of Rogue river, has been burnt. At Unca Creek seven of the inhabitants have been killed, and the place is depopulated. Among the victims was the well-known trapper and mountaineer guide, Ben. Wright, and late sub-Indian agent for Southern Oregon.

From Puget sound, in Washington Territory, we also have news of Indian depredations. Our advices thence are to Feb. 21.

From Upper Oregon our dates are to the 15th ult. A memorial has been adopted by the Oregon Legislative Assembly directed to the President, for the removal of Gen. Wool, for alleged inactivity in the present war, and refusing to send U. S. troops to the relief of the volunteers in the field.

The 12th Infantry, under Col. Wright, was still in winter quarters at Fort Vancouver.

No important fights or shirmishes have occurred during the past fortnight.

Seizure of a Boston Vessel by Mexicans. Ship Adeline, of Boston, Capt. Wood, from Valparaiso for San Blas, was seized about Dec. 20, at Tres Maris Islands, by a Mexican war schooner. Captain Wood was taken on board the schooner, and placed under a guard of 26 soldiers. When the crew of the ship returned on board, the Commander of the schooner took charge of the Adeline, and then brought her into San Blas, where she laid until Jan. 20.

During this time they sent officers on board and took out the entire cargo and also nearly all the wearing apparel of the captain, mate and the crew. They then hauled her into the inner harbor. Capt. Wood protested strongly against this high handed outrage, but all to no purpose. He then left and went to Mazatlan, where he still remains.

The cargo of the Adeline was shipped at Valparaiso by Messrs. Mickle & Coaming, merchants. Mr. Hale, the supercargo, was on board and remained at San Blas. The mate and a portion of the crew came passengers in the schooner Giulietta.

The reason given by the authorities for seizing the vessel, was that they took her for a smuggler. The ship, at the time of her seizure, was 73 miles from any port on the Mexican coast.

General Items. Nothing important from the Isthmus.

The Chilian war steamer Cazado, from Talcahuana, foundered near Maule Jan. 30. Out of 358 persons on board, only 44 were saved.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys was detained at Callao, on account of the disturbed state of the country.

Advices had reached Panama that the Indians on the Atlantic coast of the Province of Vera Cruz had attacked the capital, Santiago, and burned it partly down.

Advices from Costa Rica state that General Walker had threatened to attack and destroy Punta d' Arenas. Government had sent troops to defend the place.

From Demerara. The New York Herald's correspondent at Georgetown, Demerara, writing on the 12th inst., states that property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars had been destroyed, and a similar amount stolen, during the riots there, incited by the notorious "Angel Gabriel" Orr, who figured so disreputably in this country not long since. The property belonged to Roman Catholic Portuguese shopkeepers, against whom Orr mainly directed his attacks, and the blacks availed themselves of the confusion to destroy and plunder. In the interior the blacks had been subdued, many of them shot, and martial law was being established. It is said that Orr is a native of the colony.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMEU.

The Cunard propeller, Emeu, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning last, bringing news from England to the 12th ult., four days later than previous advices.

Nothing had been heard in England from the missing steamship Pacific, which was 49 days out when the Emeu left.

We make the following synopsis of the news by this arrival:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Drury Lane theatre, London, was discovered to be on fire on the afternoon of the 7th, but was saved from destruction. The wadding of a gun, fired during the performance of a pantomime the previous evening, had lodged upon and fired one of the beams of the flies. If the discovery had been made a few hours later, "Old Drury" would have probably shared the fate of Covent Garden. Neither theatre or contents were insured.

At a dinner given to the American Minister at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Mr. Buchanan, after dwelling upon the kindness he had met with in England, remarked what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the whole human race if ever the two countries should again be involved in war; how it would injure and throw back the cause of civilization and of liberty; how it would delight the despots of the earth to find these two nations destroying themselves, and in that way destroying every hope of progress to mankind.

There is a cloud now pending over their relations; but he trusted in God, and believed the cloud would be speedily dissipated, and that the sunshine of peace and friendship will become more and more bright between the two countries, until all the dissensions which ever existed between them shall have passed away, and shall only live in history as the record of the folly of two peoples. Who could for a moment suppose it possible to engage in a fratricidal war? (Loud cheers.)

FRANCE. An Imperial decree in the Moniteur calls into active service the contingent of 1855, amounting to 140,000 men. This levy is not an increase of the army, but is principally destined to replace the soldiers whose time of service has expired.

The Government has forbidden the publication in the Presse of a *fueilleton*, by Eugene Sue.

The approaching accouchement of the Empress has, we are told, rendered the proceedings of the Conference a topic of secondary interest in the public mind in Paris. It is expected that the event will take place between the 15th and 25th instant, "such being," says one writer, "the period indicated by the data of science, and also by the article inserted in the Moniteur of the 12th of October last, which stated that Her Majesty had just entered on the fifth month of her pregnancy. The health of the empress is excellent; and, if it may be permitted to judge from appearances that are generally held to be significant, the long desired event will pass off naturally and successfully."

Prince Jerome, uncle of the Emperor, has been attacked with inflammation of the chest. The bulletins are favorable.

DENMARK AND THE SOUND DUES. The Cabinet of Berlin has declared in a formal manner that it will take no further part in the Conferences on the subject of Sound Dues, feeling confident that they will not lead to any result.

TURKEY. News received from Marseilles of Saturday's date announces that a financial crisis prevails at Constantinople.

The Turkish Government had sent orders to Omar Pacha, and to Selim Pacha, to suspend hostilities.

Intelligence from Trebizonde of the date of the 20th ult., states that Omar Pacha had arrived there, and that Selim Pacha had been recalled.

It was asserted that the English army contemplated an encampment in Asia, and that barrack preparations for the Allied armies were actively proceeding on both sides of Constantinople.

POLAND. Two Russian couriers from Paris to St. Petersburg passed through this city today without stopping. The deliberations which have taken place in Russia relative to the proposed reorganization of the kingdom of Poland closely interests Prussia, and national feelings in the Grand Duchy of Posen have been much excited. The Prussian government has, therefore, applied directly to Russia for explanations as to its intentions with regard to Poland, in order to judge of what measures it may be necessary to take in the Duchy of Posen.

RUSSIA. Military preparations continue to be made on a large scale.

Accounts from Tiflis, via St. Petersburg, mention that Gen. Williams had left for Moscow, in improved health.

Prince Menschikoff continues in a very ill state of health, as he was when he returned from the Crimea, and it is thought he will hardly be strong enough to undertake the arduous duties of the office of General Governor of Cronstadt.

The interval between the opening of navigation and the commencement of the blockade is being diligently turned to account by vessels laden chiefly with salt and flour; of the latter article a cargo of 50,000 thalers has been telegraphed as about to arrive at St. Petersburg from Lubeck.

THE WAR NEWS.

PEACE CONFERENCES. The belief in a favorable termination of the Peace Conference is very strong, and peace is regarded as almost a certainty.

Of the sitting of the Conference on the 10th, the Liverpool Post says:

The Congress held its seventh sitting on Monday, and with the same result, as regards a knowledge of the proceedings, as all the others. Nothing positive has transpired. Indeed there does not now appear to be much anxiety to gain information.

Peace is regarded as of certain issue, and the sittings of Conference are looked upon as matter of routine, the recurrence of which is so regular as not to require notice. All parties seem now agreed that the deliberations progress favorably, and that the termination of the proceedings may take place sooner than it was thought probable some days back.

All matters of principle, it is confidently asserted, will have been finally arranged before the end of the month.

All three sittings of the Congress last week were far from justifying the hopes of a pacific arrangement. The two sittings of the present week are far more cheering, so far as they have gone. Tuesday's conferences ended more satisfactorily than the previous ones; and those of yesterday are still more so. Indeed, so sanguine is the hope in certain quarters that the chances in favor of peace are greatly augmented, that peace is looked upon as all but certain.

There were two modes of arriving at peace—one by large concessions on the part of the Allies; the other, by large concessions on that of Russia.

So far as can be ascertained in matters where every thing is against obtaining accurate information, no concessions of any moment have been made by us. The logical conclusion is that it is Russia that is gradually yielding, while England and France are still united and firm as ever. Of the favorable change which has come over the aspect of the Conferences, no doubt need be entertained. The information comes from an excellent source, and it is confirmed in other quarters. It is, however, said by persons entitled to respect, that the fifth point has been decided, satisfactorily of course, and that the one before the Plenipotentiaries relates to the Danubian Principalities.

Paris, Monday night. There is no doubt that the last sitting of the Congress on Saturday ended with most favorable auspices.

It has been reported that the dispatches brought by Count Schurvaloff from St. Petersburg refer to the question of abrogating the acts of the Congress of Vienna that exclude a Napoleon from the French throne forever.

Those dispatches relate to the organization of the Danubian Principalities and the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier and smooth away apprehended difficulties.

FROM THE CRIMEA. The Times correspondent writes:—

"The White Works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February. Generals Timorieff, Martimprey, Windham, and Col. Pettite met yesterday at Tracter Bridge. The three latter presented conditions for an armistice, agreed upon by the Commanders-in-Chief. General Timorieff transmitted them to General Luders. The health of the troops was excellent. The bad weather was over."

FROM THE BALTIC. Several Russian vessels of war haae left Sweaborg on a cruise, and there was a report that the Grand Duke Constantine had given orders for them to meet the English advanced squadron, being anxious that Russian and English ships should have an encounter before the war ends. The report was denied, however, in a later Berlin despatch.

BERLIN, March 9. Besides the steamers that have got out of Sweaborg, it is stated that three or four Russian cruisers have left Revel and steered towards the coast of Sweden.

Various changes have been made in the distribution of the Russian Baltic fleet, so as to equalise the strength of the various squadrons.

The latest accounts from the Sea of Azoff state that the ice still extended a considerable distance from the land, though English gunboats had made their appearance in those waters.

HELSINGOER, March 8. The English steamers Sampson, Pylades, Falcon and Harrier have left to-day and gone to the southward.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax, on Friday last. Her news is three days later than the above. We make the following synopsis of her news:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Steamship Atlantic from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M., on Thursday, the 12th.

Hon. George M. Dallas, the newly appointed American Minister, who was a passenger, proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where Consul Hawthorne had engaged apartments. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce presented him with a congratulatory address.

Mr. Buchanan dined with the Lord Mayor of London, and made a conciliatory speech, which has had good effect.

No excitement exists respecting American affairs.

In Parliament, Admiral Napier brought forward his threatened motion for a select committee of inquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He entered into the lengthened correspondence between himself and the Admiralty, with a view to demonstrate that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity. Sir James Graham retorted by reading Napier's own correspondence, and saying that the admiral was physically unfit, also that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage higher than his skill. Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

A half yearly meeting of the Bank of England stock-holders declared a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, free of tax—the profits of the half year being £700,000 sterling.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament have asked Lord Palmerston to permit Smith O'Brien to return to Ireland. Answer deferred.

It was stated in well informed circles on Thursday night, that Parliament most probably would be dissolved early in May.

Mr. Layard, in the British Parliament, has given notice of inquiry whether any hostile expedition is fitting out from India against Persia, and whether the Indian or English Government will pay the expenses.

Mr. V. Smith, in reply to Mr. Layard, said there were two vessels, one of 500 and the other of 220 horse power, but he did not know the number of their guns, sent into the Persian Gulf from our Indian possessions. He could not state whether the Court of Directors or the Indian Government had been called upon to prepare an expedition against Persia; but there was a report that Persia had increased her army by 10,000 men, and was meditating an attack upon the northeast part of India; but he hoped when Persia learned the altered state of things in Europe, and the prospect there was of peace, she would be induced to pause in her aggressive designs.

Mr. Gladstone hoped the country would not be embroiled in war upon the Eastern question until the opinion of Parliament had been taken upon it.

Mr. Baillie asked when the papers relating to the dispute with the United States, respecting Central America, would be presented.

Lord Palmerston replid that he was not able to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess.

Mr. Roebuck asked whether the papers would include those relating to the recruiting question.

Lord Palmerston said he could not tell, as at present no answer had been received to the last dispatch sent by Her Majesty's Government.

FRANCE. Paris commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of peace, and also mention that the speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring on a commercial catastrophe.

The "little stranger" is hourly expected.

ITALY. The Inspector General of Prisons in the duchy of Parma was assassinated in the street.

RUSSIA. Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg, he says, to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia, after the conclusion of peace. M. Titoff returns from Stuttgart for the same purpose.

Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The eighth sitting of the Paris Conference was held on Wednesday the 12th, but the results are not known. All accounts from Paris agree on the almost certainty of peace, and the accounts from Germany and Prussia speak in the same tone.

It was generally rumored that a treaty of peace would be signed at Paris, on Friday, or Saturday the 15th. All the differences have not, however, been adjusted. Several important disputes respecting Danubian Principalities, and Asiatic frontiers, are left as undecided as when the Congress first met.

It is said the ratifications of territory, and adjustment of other unarranged differences, are to be referred to a Commission on the spot. The topographical details at hand are very incomplete, and the projected frontier of Chotym to Lake Susick, is neither marked by stream nor mountain chain. France, it is said, will appoint as her Commissioner, General L'Etang. Austria, England, and Russia are on the point of naming theirs. Sardinia will not be represented in the Commission.

A dispatch from Berlin of the 12th inst. says Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definitive understanding has been come to on the 5th point, and that thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schoenaloff, peace is assured. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Persia have been reserved.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state that, for reasons of European interest, Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference; that she accepts the invitation, and that Baron Manteuffel, as Plenipotentiary, would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris. M. Hatzfield Prussian Minister at Paris, will act as second Plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

Lord Palmerston, however, refused in Parliament to answer D'Israeli's question, as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupy the attention of the Conference.

THE CRIMEA. The armistice was known to both armies on the 28th of February. The Russians had it first, by telegraph from St. Petersburg.

Considerable sickness has prevailed in the French army. English surgeons having little to do, have offered their service to the French hospitals at Constantinople.

The Russian army is also unhealthy.

The armistice throughout the Crimea was proclaimed on the 1st of March.

ASIA. Ismael Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army at Erzeroum.

Selim Pasha is to be court-martialed for the fall of Kars.

TURKEY. The Ottoman Ministry is occupied with measures for alleviating the commercial crisis. Free export of breadstuffs is permitted from Southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanelles.

It is reported that Sir Edmund Lyons will go as Minister to Constantinople, in place of Stratford de Redcliffe, soon after the conclusion of peace.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

THE BALTIC. Dispatches from Hamburg of March 17 state that the British flying squadron is pushing toward the Gulf of Finland.

From Kiel, under date of March 13, we are informed that the Fire Fly had entered that port with a dispatch from the British Government requesting Commodore Watson not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

In pursuance of a usage established and continued by our patriotic, faithful and pious ancestors, with the advice of the Council, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, *the seventeenth day of April next*, to be observed in this State as a day of public *Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer;* and the people are requested to abstain from all unnecessary labor, and from all recreations inconsistent with the duties of the day, and to assemble in their several places of public worship for the performance of those acts of devotion appropriate to the occasion.

It is our duty to humble ourselves before our Maker, for our numerous and aggravated sins—for our disobedience to His commands, the observance of which, prescribed for our highest good, would render us happy here, and happy hereafter—for our disregard of His loving kindness—our alienation from Him, and forgetfulness of Him.

Upon the return of Spring, after the departure of a long and severe Winter, when the fruits of the earth are nearly consumed, in our helplessness and dependence it is especially incumbent upon us to look to the never failing source of life and sustenance—to Him whose bounteous hand both feeds and clothes us—and by fasting and contemplation prepare our minds for a clearer perception of the goodness and benevolence of Him who has constantly preserved us amid numerous perils and dangers, and whose voice may be heard in our hearts, inviting us to turn to Him and prepare ourselves for a participation in the unspeakable joys of an immortal life.

Let us all unite, on that day, in offering up our sincere, devout and earnest supplications to the Giver of all good, that He would continue his protection to our State and Nation, and be our God, as He has been the God of our fathers; that He would protect our free and happy government, founded in self-denial and suffering, not only from foreign aggression, but from those who would destroy it by revolution and civil war; that He would give to us wise laws and upright rulers; that He would change our hearts from the love of evil to the love and practice of good, and inspire in us true and genuine religion and a sacred regard to justice, temperance and truth; that He would foster and give success to all our industrial pursuits, and command the earth to yield its increase and products in reward to the labors of the husbandman, crowning them with fruitful seasons and abundant harvests.

And while we present our warm desires for the temporal happiness and prosperity of ourselves, our friends and neighbors, let us pray that at last, when we shall leave all earthly things and the places that now know us, we may all through our blessed Redeemer and Saviour, enter into dwellings not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and in the eightieth year of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL WELLS.

By the Governor:
CALEB R. AYER, Secretary of State.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Mar. 24.

SENATE. This morning Mr. Seward introduced a motion calling on the President for information relative to the revolutionary proceedings at Nicaragua, especially with reference to the seizure of the Transit Co.'s property.

HOUSE. The Speaker has announced the Kansas Investigating Committee as follows:—Campbell of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Oliver of Missouri.

The joint resolution to give the new members of Congress books equal in value to those which members of former Congresses have received, after debate, was passed. The value of the books for each member, is about $1000. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Mar. 18.

SENATE. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or National Foundries.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill to provide for the reception at the United States offices of Spanish milled and Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dollar, as twenty, ten and five cents, and making such coin at these rates legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. The bill also provides for the re-coining of these pieces as fast as they came into possession of the government; it also authorizes the President to issue a proclamation legalizing a new cent piece to be formed by an alloy of copper with some other metal.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. A long discussion took place on an amendment appropriating $350,000 for paper arrears, printing and maps. The amendment was adopted.

HOUSE. Mr. Campbell of Ohio declined the appointment on the Kansas Commission. Mr. Sherman of Ohio, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be defined was referred to the Committee on Territories.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 26.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Butler, the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing to members of Congress the franking privilege, and in lieu thereof allowing money for the payment of the postage. Also authorizing the committee, if it see fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages that members may transmit.

The consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill being then resumed, it was amended and passed, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. No business of interest transacted to-day.

THURSDAY, Mar. 27.

SENATE. The matters connected with the action of the Naval Board were made the special order for Monday.

The Invalid Pension Bill was passed.

Mr. Harlan spoke upon the Kansas question.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act for remodeling the diplomatic and consular system.

The consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters, and the duties of the Commissioners of Elections in Washington, was resumed. The friends and opposers of the amendment of Humphrey Marshall engaged in a parliamentary struggle involving many motions and yea and nay votes. The amendment requires foreigners, in addition to general qualifications, to procure their certificates of naturalization one year before voting. The debate continued until the adjournment of the House.

FRIDAY, Mar. 28.

HOUSE. In the House the bill defining the rights of voters and Commissioners of Elections in the District of Columbia was considered.

After a struggle of two hours, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane of Oregon, called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians, 20,000 of whom, of various tribes, are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no step of the administration had, thus far, been of service in restraining these savage atrocities; and that unless prompt action is taken, the white settlements will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of $300,000, to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone can, in the summer time, penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. He introduced a bill for that purpose, and it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, said the matter would be considered immediately. Adjourned till Monday.

THE ARREST OF CAPT. ADAMS AT NORFOLK. The Norfolk News gives an account of this affair:

On Sunday Collector Sawyer received a despatch from Secretary Marcy directing him to have J. G. Adams, Captain of the American ship John Cummings, arrested on the charge of having fired upon and killed one of the crew of his vessel some eighteen months since, while taking in a load of guano at the Chincha Islands. The occurrence, it will be remembered, produced deep excitement at the time in Peru, and Captain Adams narrowly escaped with his life by the prompt and firm interposition of the American authorities at Callao. His vessel had to be accompanied to sea by the U. S. frigate Independence for the purpose of security. It is understood that the Peruvian Government has complained to our Government in relation to the alleged offence, and has made it a national question. Capt. Adams has been arrested, as requested by Mr. Marcy, and held in $5000 to appear in Norfolk for examination.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$10 00 @ 12 50	Round Hog,	$8 00 @ 10 00
Corn Meal,	1 15 @ 1 25	ClearSalt Pork,	12 00 @ 14 00
Rye Meal	1 50 @ 1 75	Mutton,	5 @ 7
Wheat,	2 00 @ 2 25	Turkeys,	14 @ 16
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 17	Chickens,	12 @ 14
Corn,	1 00 @ 1 12	Geese,	10 @ 12
Beans,	2 00 @ 2 25	Clover Seed,	15 @ 18
Oats,	42 @ 45	Herd's Grass,	3 75 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	33 @ 40	Red Top,	1 10 @ 1 25
Dried Apples,	4 @ 6	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	25 @ 33	Hay,	14 00 @ 16 00
Winter Apples,	50 @ 60	Lime,	1 10 @ 1 12
Butter,	20 @ 23	Fleece Wool,	28 @ 33
Cheese,	10 @ 12	Pulled Wool,	30 @ 33
Eggs,	17 @ 18	Pelts,	75 @ 1 25
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 27.

At Market, 820 Beef Cattle, 1230 Sheep, and 1400 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 75 @ $9 00; first quality $8 00 @ $8 50; second $7 00 @ $7 25; third 6 50.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $30 to $50.

SHEEP.—Sales from $5 00 to $9 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 8 cts. to 9 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, March 31.

FLOUR.—Western common brands $7 50 to $7 75; fancy, $8 00; Extra $8 25 to $10 00; Genesee Extra, $10 50 to $11 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 75 cts; white at 66 cts. Oats, 42 @ 43c. Rye, in lots, 95c.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $22 ℔ ton, cash.

Notice Particular.

I hereby certify, that I bought of Cutting & Bowdoin the exclusive right of Cutting's Ambrotype Patent for the State of Maine, except the city of Portland, and that O. P. Howe of Augusta, has no right, whatever, under said patent, I having sold the exclusive right of the city of Augusta, to J. S. HENDEE. 9 ASA MILLIT.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Hallowell, March 22d, by Rev. T. J. Dudley, Mr. DWIGHT MINER to Miss MARTHA COLE of Swan Island.

In Farmingdale, March 6th, Dr. JOSEPH W. ELLIS of this city, to Miss ANNA E. FARNHAM.

In Chelsea, March 23d, by J. W. Patterson, Esq., Mr. SERAPHA BUSHEE of this city, to Miss MARY J. MOULTON.

In China, March 22d, by Rev. L. Wentworth, Mr. AARON DAVIS, JR., to Miss CLARA J. FAIRBROTHER.

In Belgrade, Mr. DAVID WATSON, JR., to Miss LORINDA THING, both of Rome.

In Livermore, Mr. HENRY L. ELLIS of Weld, to Miss LUCINDA SMITH.

In Clinton, Mr. HIRAM W. BUZZELL to Miss MARY E. GOODWIN, both of Skowhegan.

In Skowhegan, Mr. GEORGE ROBBINS of Solon, to Miss MARTHA CLEAVES of Madison.

In Frankfort, Ohio, Mr. JOS. PANCAKE to Miss ELIZABETH W. BIXBY of Norridgewock.

In Northport, Mr. FREDERIC FLOOD of China, to Miss HARRIET A. WARE.

In Dover, Mr. ENOCH BROWN to Miss ESTHER A. JENNESS.

In Strong, Mr. WM. P. GREELEY of Boston, Miss ELIZABETH J. McCLEARY.

In Dover, N. H., Mr. ANNIS H. WYMAN of Hallowell, to Miss CHARLOTTE FOX of Acton, Me.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, March 29th, MARTHA T. JOHNSON, wife of William T Johnson, aged 41.

In this city, March 28th, ADAMS TRUE, Representative from North Yarmouth, aged 74.

In this city, WILLIAM WESTON, son of Baker Weston, aged 5 months.

In Benton, FRANCES D. CLIFFORD, daughter of John B. Clifford, aged 22.

In Winthrop, HANNAH DICKER, aged about 60; ZIPPORA MUNGER, relict of the late Philip Munger, aged 67; WM. BUZZELL, aged 63; at the residence of her brother, Dea. D. Carr, NANCY SMITH, widow of Dea. Joshua Smith, formerly of Newburyport, Mass., aged 80.

In Unity, SAMUEL WEED, aged 30.

In Union, MARY TRUE, wife of Rev. Henry True, aged 72.

In Buckfield, March 23d, Capt. JOSIAH PARRIS, aged 95.

In Brunswick, Capt. BENJ. F. SANFORD, formerly master of ship Aquilla of Bath.

In Jefferson, JOSHUA TRASK, aged 91.

In Hallowell, March 22d, WILLIAM DREW, formerly of Kingston, Mass., aged 88; March 25th, ELIZA A. GETCHELL, widow of the late David Getchell, aged 35.

In Pittston, MEMINI GOODWIN, relict of Jas. Goodwin, aged 76.

In Farmingdale, BETSEY COLLINS, aged 61.

In Dover, ELIZABETH HAM, widow of the late Ephraim Ham, aged 91.

In Litchfied, REBECCA NICKERSON, widow of the late Elisha Nickerson, aged 82.

In Canaan, JACOB NUTTING, aged about 45.

In Showhegan, ETTA C. BAKER, wife of Harrison Baker, aged 21; JOSHUA GARDNER, aged 89.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of HAYWARD & DULON, and will continue the West India Goods and Grocery business at the old stand of C. E. Hayward, East End Kennebec Bridge.
C. E. HAYWARD. JOHN DULON.
Augusta, March 16, 1856. 3w15

FOUND,

BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND MANCHESTER X ROADS, a **Bay State Long Shawl.** The owner can have the same by calling on the subscriber at Manchester.
*3w15 GREENLEAF HILTON.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate in and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of ROSCO G. BAKER Administrator on the Estate of
LYDIA OWEN, late of China,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. That said deceased died seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in China in said county, and described as follows: One fourth of an acre of land and buildings thereon formerly occupied by said deceased. That a part of said Real Estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder;—that the said Administrator makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all the above described Real Estate, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided. ROSCO G. BAKER.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1856.

On the Petition and representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 4th Monday of April next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*.
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of
SIMEON WALKER, late of West Gardiner,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to BETSEY WALKER.
March 24, 1856. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of
GEO. W. PERKINS, late of Augusta,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ANNE A. PERKINS
March 24, 1856. 15

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of
JOSEPH TUCK, late of Fayette,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MOLLY TUCK.
Fayette, March 24, 1856. 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1856.

NATHAN PORTER, Guardian of Henry J. Atkins of Mt Vernon, in said county, minor, having presented his final account of Guardianship of said Ward, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of
JOHN NICHOLS, late of Winslow,
in said County, deceased, having been presented by JABEZ JENKINS, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of
WINCHELL C. THING, late of Mt. Vernon,
in said County, deceased, having been presented by DAN'L H. THING, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1856.

JOS. A. SANBORN, Administrator on the Estate of ABIJAH UPHAM, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1856.

DANIEL TABER, Administrator on the Estate of STEPHEN HANSON, late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 15

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having sold out his store and real estate, and being desirous of changing his location, would call upon all who are indebted to him by note or account, to make immediate payment. D. K. FROHOCK.
Smithfield, March 17, 1856. 3w13

CONY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE next term of this school will commence on *Monday, March* 31st, at Winthrop Hall. Applications for admission may be made to Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Wm. R. Smith, Esq., or to C. H. FOSTER, Instructor.
Augusta, March 14th, 1856. 3w13

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence MARCH 17th. Good board can be obtained in private families, or at the Seminary Boarding House, which will be under the care of Rev. GEORGE C. CRAWFORD and Lady.
H. P. TORSEY, Principal.
Kent's Hill, Feb. 8th, 1856. 5w8

Freedom Notice.

THIS CERTIFIES, that I have this day given to my son JOHN AUGUSTUS HALE, all the future time of his minority, with full power to transact business for himself as though he were 21 years of age; and that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN HALE.
Witness—NATHANIEL GRAVES.
Vienna, March 21st, 1856. 14

Drawing, Painting, Book-Keeping, and PENMANSHIP!

INSTRUCTION given in the above Branches by the subscriber every week-day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
EVENING CLASSES commence in September and continue until May.
Cards marked, Drawings, Drafts, Copying, &c., executed on reasonable terms, by S. BROWN,
Room in North's Block, entrance south of the Post Office.

The Muse.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE BLESSED LOVE I CRAVE.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

"A mother's love, o'er all things else,
Invigorates the heart of man."

For two score years and five, I've trod
A pilgrim on the earth,
And much of simple joy have shared,
And tasted, too, of mirth:
Aye! wildly have my pulses beat,
As Hope's gay beacon burned;
Yet still my heart, in every hour,
A mother's love hath mourned!

For joy, if such it might be called,
That wealth can oft procure,
Hath not unseldom o'er my path
Displayed her tinsel lure!
What wonder, then, that I should stray,—
The tempter's victim prove?
Alas! for me—I never knew
A mother's guardian love!

And when to manhood's ripen'd thought
In after years I rose—
And joys serener vainly sought
And found but bitter woes;
Tho' friendship's pure confiding faith
Around a bulwark threw,
I miss'd the cable chain of life—
A mother's love and true!

As human love, in human hearts
Is ever prone to dwell,
Why should I be the only one
That dared not own its spell?
A willing captive gladly led,
I knelt at beauty's shrine;
Yet, even then, I sigh'd to think
No mother's love was mine!

I now have passed the noonday mark
Of life's all cherished scene—
And joys, as I have said before,
Have cluster'd thick between;
Yet safely can my heart declare,
Let faith be e'er so scant
A mother's love remaineth still,
The boon for which I pant!

Beverly, C. W.

ODE TO LAMB.

Hind-quarters of the type of innocence,
Whether with peas and mint I must dispense,
Or go the twain, blaspheming the expense,
And thus enjoy thee in the fullest sense—
That is the question.

Rear section of young mutton, tender food,
Just in the dawn of grass-fed juicy-hood;
Dainties like these should not be served up nude,
But graced with all the trimmings understood
To help digestion.

Then boil the peas, the fragrant mint prepare,
Be thou, rare joint, nor over-done, nor rare;
Concoct the gravy with exceeding care;
When all is ready, serve—I shall be there.

Incipient sheepmeat, when on thee I dine,
Hot be the plates and icy cold the wine;
Three slices of the midway of the leg be mine;
Then put the rest away—for very fine
Is cold roast lamb.

The Story-Teller.

From Dickens' Household Words.

PHARISEES AND SINNERS.

He was the saint of the family, and the model man of the neighborhood. There was not a charity that he did not subscribe to, not a deputation that he did not entertain—and they were hungry fellows generally, who knew the comforting virtues of his choice Madeira—he founded Sunday-schools and Chapels-of-Ease as other men would build barns, and he was the public purse of all the ten parishes round. The poor called him a real gentleman, and the ungodly a fine fellow; while the elect looked solemn, and spoke of "that pious man, Jacob Everett;" through their noses for the most part. No one had an ill word for him; excepting the landlord of the Grapes, who declared, with a mighty oath, that he was the "pest of the place, and would ruin all Green Grove if he was left to do as he liked." Notwithstanding this Bacchic judgment, Jacob Everett was a good man; weak, perhaps, but lovable in his very weakness; sincere, gentle, generous, merciful; puritanical in principle, but—as his younger brother, the archdeacon, once said in full vestry, when Jacob opposed him about the penance of Hannah Brown—"sadly latitudinarian in practice." Jacob, however, who loved mercy and hated condemnation, went on his own way, opening a wide door of forgiveness to all sinners; closing to a narrow chink the yawning gates of destruction which his brother swung back wide enough for all mankind; saving the small band of the elect to which he and his belonged.

The family was proud of Jacob. He was an old bachelor and rich; and the Everetts—albeit of the rigidest—liked wealth and honored pedigrees. They were grand people, who practiced humility in coaches, and self-abasement in velvet; who denounced the lusts of the flesh at state dinner-parties, over champagne and pine-apples; but who believed that eternal punishment was the doom of all who entered a theatre or a ball-room. They went to morning concerts of serious music, and patronized oratorios. They thought it sinful to be in love, and called it making idols—so they married their children comfortably among godly families with money, and told them that esteem was better than romance. Miss Tabitha Everett was once suspected of a tender partiality for young Mr. Aldridge of Aldridge Park; but the family hushed it up as a scandal, for unconverted Mr. Aldridge kept a pack of hounds. Afterward, they married her to the Rector of Green Grove, the Honorable and Reverend Humdrummle Hibbert, eldest son of the Dean, and heir to an unapostolic fortune. The Everetts were excedingly undemonstrative. Miss Tabitha accepted her husband, and, concealing her feelings, made a very good wife. For marriage was not their forte. Not an Everett was ever known to stoop down to kiss a husband's forehead as he sat before the fire reading; not an Everett was ever known to talk nonsense in the nursery—neither to ride a-cock-horse, nor to bewail the fate of Humpty Dumpty; neither to rock-a-by-baby on a tree top, nor to perform a monody in A minor, all about "Kiddlie, Coosie, Coosie, Coo"—a song I once heard from a dear young mother, and which I thought the most beautiful of songs. The Everetts were not given to any such follies; excepting Jacob, who loved children as they would be loved, and who used to play at bo-peep with the cottagers' babies.

Some years ago—just at the time when pretty Anna Fay, the Sunday-school mistress, so suddenly left Green Grove—a strange alteration took palce in Jacob Everett. His cheerfulness, which had been his strongest characteristic, was exchanged for the most painful depression. He talked frequently of his sins, and gave more liberally than ever to missions and charities. His friends could not understand this depression; which, at last, became habitual. He gave them no clew to it; but, with scarcely a day's warning, he left home to travel in the south of Europe. He had been looking ill, and more than ever harassed of late; and every one said it was the best thing he could do, great as would be every body's loss. His sister Tabitha alone objected, on the score of the Jesuits. However, Jacob went; discharging all his servants, and shutting up the beautiful old Hall. To the infinite surprise of every body, he openly and unblushingly took from the neighboring village a certain Betty Thorne, a fine, handsome, Roman-looking woman, a farmer's sister, aged about forty. And Betty Thorne traveled with him in his own carriage.

Five years passed away, and Jacob's letters became rarer and more rare. He wrote ever in the same depressed condition of mind; spoke often of "Good Betty Thorne, who had been such a blessed comfort to him," and hinted vaguely at some unforgiven sin. Then for two years more no letters came, even in answer to business inquiries and all trace of the traveler was lost. His very bankers did not know his address, and "Sardinia" left wide margins. Mrs. Hibbert one day grew quite warm when she spoke of his neglect with Paul and Jessie, her two children; almost agreeing that Paul, poor child—who, by the way. was three-and-twenty, destined for the church, but preferring the army, and so making a compromise by studying for the bar—that Paul should go to Italy in search of his Uncle Jacob. But the Jesuits and Signoras frightened her. And while their deliberations went on a letter came to Mrs. Hibbert sealed with black and written with copper-colored ink; which letter was from Betty Thorne, telling her "that her honored master had gone to rest the seventh of this September last past, and that the letter would tell her gracious madam all about it.

The letter inclosed was from Jacob Everett himself, revealing the mystery of his life.

Oh, Anna Fay! with your nut-brown hair and quaker-eyes, and dove-like ways, who would have believed that you, so good and so demure, with Jacob, the best man of Green Grove, would have given such a hostage as that round, red, laughing, loving little being—that floweret plucked in a forbidden forest; that unauthorized, unsanctioned, unlawful little liege—Estella, "star of your mourning!" God forgive you both. You sinned, and you suffered; you fell, and you repented; perhaps your burning tears and your prayers of penitence and grief may have effaced the dark record in the Great Book above. You are both cold in your tombs now—Heaven's mercy rest on you, and Heaven's angels restore you! There are enough in this hard world to cast stones at you both; for us, we will but water the flowers on your graves, and pluck up the weeds, and place a head-stone where ye lie, with "There is joy among the angels of God over the sinner that repenteth," engraven thereupon.

In this letter to his sister, Jacob made a full confession; telling her that, shocked and terrified at his crime, he had sent away Anna Fay, who refused to marry him as he wished, and how she had lived in Italy ever since—he, Jacob, feeling that entire separation, though they loved each other well, was the only reparation they could make to Heaven; and how, five years ago, she had died, leaving their child without a friend or protector in the world. How he had then gone over with Betty Thorne, to whom he had confided his secret, to guard and educate his girl; which he had done carefully. He then ended by appointing Tabitha guardian and sole trustee of his daughter, now seventeen years of age; for, to his child he left all his property, excepting a generous donation to Betty Thorne. He further said that a bequest made so solemnly as this of his orphan child on his death-bed, would, he was sure, be regarded as sacred; and that Estella would be nurtured carefully for his sake. All his usual subscriptions, and a certain yearly allowance, of which we shall have to speak presently, were to be continued until Estella would be of age, when she would consult her father's memory and her own feelings only.

It took but little time for Mrs. Hibbert to reflect on her course of action. Paul and Jessie, impulsive as all young people are, pleaded instant adoption of the child, and of Betty Thorne, too; but Tabitha Hibbert, wounded in her family pride, in her religious conscience, and in her worldly ambition, turned coldly to her children, saying, "The girl who has robbed you and your cousins of your rightful inheritance; who is a stain on an unspotted name, and who damages our religious character forever, shall never darken my threshold. I refuse to act as guardian or trustee. Entreaty is useless, Jessie! I am a Christian woman and a mother, and I understand my duties."

So Betty Thorne was written to, and "all recognition of that unhappy girl" distinctly declined; coupled with a severe warning, which sounded very like a threat, to "sell the Hall when she came of age, and never dare to intrude herself among the members of a family which disowned her as a disgrace." After Mrs. Hibbert had written this letter, she read, as was her daily wont, the lesson of the day. It chanced to be the history of the Magdalene, her sins, and her pardon. But she made no comment, though Paul and Jessie looked at each other—the girl's pale eyes full of tears, and the youth's cheek crimson.

Months and years rolled by; and Jacob's name was never mentioned, neither was his sin, neither were his good works. The beautiful old Hall was still shut up, until Estella should be of age, and the donations and subscriptions were punctually remitted; Betty Thorne writing all the letters in the name of Master's Heiress.

There was a certain yearly allowance made by Jacob to a certain widow with five children—a Mrs. Malahide, relict of Captain Malahide, of the Fourth Engieeers. She was an Everett—Miss Grace Everett—who had eloped one day with a scampish young officer with nothing but his pay, and who had consequently been disinherited by her father. She was the youngest, and had been the darling; but she had lost herself now, they said; and so, though not wholly dead to, she was partially excommunicated by, the family. Jacob, as head of the house since his father's death, had always given Mrs. Malahide an allowance, with the consent of Mrs. Hibbert and the archdeacon, to whom it was a matter of pride rather than of love that an Everett should not starve. But for themselves—Grace had married a poor man and an unconverted one, and what claim had she, therefore, on them? So the archdeacon drove his prancing bays, and Mrs. Hibbert bought her Lyons velvets, and they both said that Mrs. Malahide was only too fortunate in having such a devoted brother as Jacob, and that her sins had merited her sufferings. This was the allowance which Jacob had desired in his will should be continued until Estella was of age, but which then she was free to discontinue or keep up, as she liked.

Mrs. Hibbert had not remembered this clause when she refused to accept the trust conceded to her. Perhaps if she had, she would have acted differently, from family interests. For the Everetts dare not, for the sake of the world's opinion, wholly desert a sister of their house; and if Jacob's five hundred a year were withdrawn, they must either support Grace themselves, or suffer an additional family degradation in her poverty—neither of which alternatives pleased them. However, the matter as yet was in abeyance; but soon to be settled; for the year wanted only six or seven months of completion which would see Estella of age, mistress of the Hall, and of her father's wealth. And Mrs. Hibbert groaned, and the archdeacon shook his stick, and something like an anathema flew across the seas to rest on the bright head of the young girl sitting in the balcony overlooking the Grand Canal at Venice, thinking of the mother she had loved, and of the father she had lost.

This young girl, leading the secluded life of a foreign damsel; seeing no one but her faithful English nurse and the various mistresses of such accomplishments as her father had desired her to learn, and her own artistic taste had directed her to; living in a world of poetry of her own creation, her full heart yearning for love, and sympathy, and companionship; her imagination filled with great visions of her mother's home, of that large, strong England, whose voice sounded through the whole world, and whose sons held sway in every quarter of the globe; this young girl stored up large treasures of poetry and affection, all the purer because of their depth, all the more enduring because of their unuse.

Mrs. Malahide lived at Brighton, in a pretty little house on the sea-shore, occupying herself with the education of her four daughters—her only son was at Cambridge—in quite a natural and un-Everett fashion. Not that she was wholly natural, either; for inherited reserve and early education were too strong to be set aside, even by the freer life she had led since her marriage. There were still traces of Green Grove in the precise slow manner in which she spoke, and in the stiff hand held out like a cleft bar of iron, which formed the chief characteristics of the Everett world. But she was a good creature at heart, and had been softened, first by love and then by sorrow, into more real amiability than her rigid manners would give one to believe.

It was to Mrs. Malahide that all Estella's feelings turned. She knew the secret of her birth, poor child; and though too ignorant of the world to understand it in all its social bearing, yet she was aware that a stain of some kind rested on her, which made her grateful for any love as for an act of condescension. She knew that her father's family had disowned her, and that the very woman who had lived on her father's bounty, and who now expected to live on hers, had written in a letter to her lawyers thus: "No one can feel more strongly than I the sin and the shame which the existence of Miss Fay's daughter entails on our family; still, for the sake of my children, I trust that she may continue the allowance made to me by my brother in reparation of my father's injustice, and that, in so doing, she will not feel she is conferring a benefit, but simply doing her duty, in repairing, so far as she can, the wrong which her birth has done to us all."

But, although Estella knew that these were the proud and hostile feelings with which the whole Everett world regarded her, yet, as she used to say to herself, whom else had she to love?—whom else to benefit? Her father had left her his fortune and his name; she must see the old Hall at Green Grove; she must some day go down there as mistress, sole and unaccountable, of all the farms and lands around; and, do what they would, they could not keep it secret from the world that Jacob Everett had left his property and his name to the child of his unmarried wife. She pitied them; she would have pitied them more had she understood the matter more; but she knew of nothing better to do than to win their love and conquer their esteem, and so make them forgive her for her unintentional wrong toward them.

She, therefore, determined to go to Brighton, where she knew Mrs. Malahide resided; to find some means of introduction to her; and, she said, looking on to the waters of the Adriatic, force her aunt to respect, to love, and in the end to acknowledge her. The scheme was romantic enough; but it did not promise badly. Estella and Betty Thorne left beautiful Italy, and went, in the dull autumn months, to Brighton.

It took a little time before she and her faithful nurse settled themselves, and then a little time longer before she discovered Mrs. Malahide's address. Then she had to make her plans and determine on her point of attack; for a thing of such gravity, she thought, was not to be done in a hurry. She felt frightened now, that the time had really come when she was to see and be seen by her father's family, and she almost wished she had remained in Italy. She felt strange too in England. Every thing was cold and formal. The language sounded harsh, spoken all round her with gruff, rough voices and ungrateful accents; the houses looked small and mean after the glorious marble palaces of Italy; and the people were finely dressed in shabby finery—dirty bonnets in place of the white veil of Genoa, the simple flower of the Mediterranean coast, and the picturesque head-dresses of Italy; trailing gowns, with flounces dragging in the mud, worn by women who, in her own country, would have been dressed in peasant's costume, graceful and distinctive—all was so strange that Estella felt lost and miserable, and wished herself back among the orange trees again, far away from a land with which she had not learned to be familiar in its familiar features, and whose industrial grandeur seemed to diminish as she approached it. For, ideal admiration does not go very far in daily life.

At last, Estella took heart and courage, and one day boldly went to Mrs. Malahide's house. She knocked at the door, which a prim, neat-looking servant girl opened. To her inquiry if "Mrs. Malahide was in her own house"—for Estella did not speak English with a perfect knowledge of its idioms—the servant, with a broad stare, said "yes," a vague belief that she was somebody very improper crossing her brain.

Estella was ushered into a prim room, with the chairs, and the sofa, and the curtains, done up in brown holland; no fire in the grate, and the girl's work all about—Berlin worsted mats netted, knitted and crotcheted, and embroidered blotting-books of faded colored flowers, and other things of the same kind, all very stiff and formal, and with no evidence of life or artistic taste among them. Estella's heart sank when she looked round this cold lifeless room, so different to the Italian homes of pictures, and birds, and living gems of art; but she resolved to bear up against the chilling influences pressing on her, and to be brave and constant to herself; no little merit in a girl brought up in Italy, where but little of the moral steadfastness of life is braided in with its poetry. In a short while a lady entered, dressed in deep mourning, her face fixed into a mask of severe grief, but still with a certain womanly tenderness lurking behind, like the light through a darkened window. She bowed; looking suspicious and a little stern, standing erect by the door.

"You do not know me, madam?" said Estella, her soft voice, with its pretty foreign accent, trembling.

"I do not," answered Mrs. Malahide, coldly.

The girl's eyes filled with tears. "And I am afraid I shall not be welcome when you do know me," she said timidly. "I am Estella Everett."

Mrs. Malahide started. "Impudent! forward! presumptuous! here in my house!" she thought this, strongly agitated, and moved to the fire-place, to ring the bell.

Estella went nearer to her, and laid her hand on her arm. "Do not send me away without hearing me," she said plaintively; "for, indeed, I have only come in kindliness and love."

Her pure young voice touched the woman's heart in spite of herself. She dropped the hand outstretched, and, pointing to a chair, said, "What is it you have to say?" in a voice still cold, yet with a shade less sharpness in it.

"I have come to you, Madam," began Estella, "that I might see some one who knew my father, and some one that he loved and belonged to. I am very lonely, now that he has gone, with all of you disowning me; but I thought that you, who had seen more sorrow than the others, would have more sympathy with me than they; for sorrow brings hearts very near! And so, Aunt Grace, I came to Brighton from Venice on purpose to see you and the children, that I might make you love and adopt me among you. And now," she added, her full heart swelling with its old hope of love, "you will not turn me away from your heart? You will not forbid my cousins to love me? If I have injured you by my birth—and, dear Aunt it was not my own fault—I will make up for it in the best way I can, and prove to you my love for my father by loving you. I want some one to be kind to me, and some one, Aunt, that I can be kind to and love. I am rich, and I want some near one to share my riches, and not strangers; I want one of my own blood, one of my own kindred. I want you and your children, Aunt Grace, and you will give them to me!"

This simple, unworldly outpouring, softened Mrs. Malahide into almost a smile—a smile which, when just born around the corners of her mouth, Estella caught like a ray of light. Young and impulsive she ran up to her Aunt, and, flinging herself on her knees by her side, putting her arms round her, said, "You are going to love me, Aunt Grace? And you will let me love you and the children?" holding up her face to be kissed.

She looked so lovely, with her beautiful gray eyes which had their mother's depth, and softness, and lustre—with her bright brown hair braided off her low white brow—with her small red lips, like little rose-buds parted—her caressing ways, which had all the grace and warmth of Italy—her voice so soft and musical—that the frozen Everett soul was thawed in Mrs. Malahide, and the iron bond of reserve which had so long unnaturally held it prisoner, gave way. She laid her hand on the girl's shoulder, she looked her frankly in the eyes. Tears came into her own. She remembered the time when she was young and impulsive—when love formed her life too, and when loneliness and want of love were death. She stooped down, half unconsciously, and kissed the face upturned to hers, murmuring, "My poor desolate child!"

Estella felt as if a volume had been said between them—as if a life had been written in one motherly caress. She cried for joy—she sobbed—she kissed her Aunt's cold hands, called her *carissima* and *carina*, and poured out a flood of gratitude and love, half in Italian and half in bad English, sweeping away all power of resistance in the living force of her own tenderness. All was over. Little impulsive as was any true born Everett, there was that in Estella which no one could withstand—such depth, such gentleness, such fervor, such childish faith! And although she was by birth so highly objectionable, and albeit she had been brought up abroad, and was therefore only half an Englishwoman, the truth and trust of her nature were stronger then even Mrs. Malahide's prejudices: so, giving way for once to her own instincts, she folded the girl to her heart and kissed her again and blessed her.

Jessie Hibbert was delicate. She was ordered to the sea-side; and Brighton being convenient on many accounts, Mrs. Hibbert took her there, notwithstanding the presence of Mrs. Malahide, who was rather "cut" than sought after by the family. So, she packed up a carpet-bag full of tracts; and, it being Paul's vacation time, they all went down together—poor Jessie growing paler and paler every day. Mrs. Hibbert had heard nothing of Estella. The correspondence between her and her sister was too slight and formal to suffer them to enter into details; and when she arrived at Brighton with her daughter, and saw a tall, graceful, foreign-looking girl among the Malahide girls, teaching one Italian and another singing, showing the rules of perspective to a third, and explaining the meaning of architecture to a fourth, she neither asked her name nor dreamed of her condition; but treated her as the Hibbert world in England does treat governesses—with silence and contempt, passing her by as something too low to demand the rights of courtesy. Estella, frightened at Mrs. Hibbert's iron severity, prayed that her real name might not be told—a prayer Mrs. Malahide was only too glad to comply with. Once, indeed, Mrs. Hibbert condescended to say, "You seem to have rather a superior kind of governess there, Mrs. Malahide," in an acid tone, that seemed to end the matter and ask no confirmation. So, Mrs. Malahide made no reply, and the matter was dropped.

Estella sat among the children like a young Madonna—with such a prodigality of generous giving—both of love and mental wealth, both of worldly gifts and intellectual advantages—she was so fond, so devoted, so happy in the joys of others, so penetrated with love—that even Mrs. Hibbert watched her with a strange kind of interest, as if a new experience were laid out before her. Jessie clung to Estella as to a sister, happy only in her society, and seeming to feel for the first time in her life what was the reality of affection; and Paul treated her now as a princess and now as a child, now with a tender reverence that was most beautiful and touching, and now with a certain manly petulance and tyranny. They both loved her with all their hearts, and were never happy away from her.

Jessie grew paler and paler every day; she was thin, and had a transparency in her flesh painfully eloquent; her slight hands showed the daylight almost purely through, and her eyes were large and hollow—the white of them pearl-colored and clear. She complained little: suffering no pain, and dying away one scarcely knew why. There was a general look of fading and a show of lassitude and weakness, as if the essence of her life were slowly evaporating; as if she were resolving back to the ethereal elements which had met together for a brief season in her. She was dying, she often said, from the desire to die; from the want of motive of life; she had nothing to live for.

Mrs. Hibbert nursed her daughter as any such woman would nurse a fading girl—with conscientiousness, but with hardness; doing her duty, but doing it without a shadow of tenderness. She had the bset advice Brighton could afford, and she took care that the medicines were given at the exact hours prescribed, and without a fraction of difference in the mode prescribed. Fruit and good books were there in abundance; but all wanted the living spirit.

On Estella the weight of consolation fell, and no one could have fulfilled its duties better. It was the spring time now, and she would go out into the fields and lanes, and bring home large bunches of forget-me-nots, and primroses, and daisies, with sprays of the wild rose and of the honeysuckle; and she sang to the dying girl, and sometimes brought her sketching-book and sketched the costumes of Italy, the palaces of Genoa, and the glorious water-streets of Venice; and she would sit and talk to her of Italy, and tell her all that would most interest her, being most unlike the life of home. And she would tell her anecdotes of Italian history and wild stories of Italian romance; and then they would talk of graver things—of the poetry of the Old Church, of its power in the past, of its marvelous union of wickedness and virtue; and then they would speak of the angels and of God; and both felt that one of them would soon be face to face with the great mysteries of the future, and would soon know of what nature were the secrets of the world to come. And all of poetry, of warmth, of glorious vision, and high-souled thought—all of the golden atmosphere of religion, in which art and spiritual beauty, and spiritual purity, and poetry and love were twined as silver cords set round with pearls—all that lightened Jessie's death-bed, and seemed to give a voice to her own dumb thoughts, a form to her own unshaped feelings, Estella shed there.

It was impossible that even the Everett world could reject her forever. It was impossible that even Mrs. Hibbert could continue indifferent to the beautiful young woman who gave peace to her dying child; and though the fact of Miss Este, as she was called, being her disowned niece Estella, never struck her, something that was not all confessed admiration, but which afterward she believed to be natural instinct, drew her nearer and nearer to the girl, and made her at last love her with sincerity if not with warmth. And when Jessie grew paler and weaker hour by hour—when every one saw that she was dying, and that only a few days more stood like dusky spirits between her and the quiet future—when Estella's prayers were for peace: no longer for the restoration which had become a mockery—when sleepless eyes and haggard looks spoke of the shadow of the death that was striding on—then Jessie, taking Estella's hand and laying it in her mother's, said, "Mamma, you have another daughter now to fill my place! Estella, your niece and my sweet sister and consolation, will comfort you when I am gone, and will take the place in your heart where I have lived."

It was too solemn a moment, then, for Mrs. Hibbert to fall back into her old fortress of pride and hardness. By the side of her dying child, she became womanly and Christian; although, even then, the struggle was a hard one, and the effort cost her dear. She bent over Estella, kneeling there and weeping, and saying slowly and with a still gravity not wholly ungentle, "I accept the trust now, Estella, and forgive your father for the sin he committed and for the shame that he wrought. Your place shall be, as my dear child has said, in my heart; and we will mutually forgive, and pray to be forgiven."

Jessie smiled. "That is all I have hoped and prayed for," she said faintly; "be a mother to her as you have been to me, and let the future make up for the short-coming of the past!" And she turned her face toward the last rays of the sunlight streaming in through the open window.

A bird sang on a tree just opposite; the waves murmured pleasantly among the shells and sea-weed on the shore; the sun, sinking down in his golden sleep, flung one last stream of glory on the marble brow and long locks of the dying girl. It was a word of blessing for the past, and of baptism for the future. Jessie held her mother's hand in one of hers; the other clasped Paul's and Estella's held together. "Blessed by love," she murmured, "redeemed by love—O God, save those who trust in thee, and for thy sake pardon others—Thou, whose name and essence are love and mercy!"

THE STEAMER BALTIC ON THE DRY DOCK. Some four or five hundred men are now actively engaged in overhauling and coppering the steamer Baltic, which is now lying in the dry dock at the foot of Market street. We learn from Capt. Briggs, the superintendent of the Collins line of steamers, that it is just six years since the Baltic received her first suit of copper, and that the old coppering would have lasted well another year.

The work of caulking has been nearly nominal. Twelve water-tight bulkheads or compartments have been put into the vessel, adding greatly to her strength, and diminishing greatly the danger from staving of the hold in case of collision.

The large Balance dock, with this Titanic burden upon its bosom, is a curiosity. It is 325 feet long by 100 wide, and was built at a cost of $250-000. It can accommodate a vessel 50 or 60 feet longer than the Baltic. With an outlay of less than two thirds of its actual power, it raised this enormous bulk, weighing, with engines, coal, &c., not less than 3200 tuns with ease.

The Baltic entered the dock last Saturday, and on next Saturday will proceed on her usual trip. The steamer Plymouth Rock is now lying at the foot of 10th street, waiting for the finishing the Baltic, to take her place.

We understand that all the steamers of the Collins line will be supplied with improved water-tight bulk-heads before leaving this port for another voyage. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

ONE OF THE NATIVES. We are informed that a large moose was started from the Pushaw road two or three miles from this city yesterday, which he left in an easterly direction. When first seen, he was walking along very quietly, evidently in a very profound revery—wondering perhaps, how it happened that there should be such well trodden paths outside of his native forest. When aroused by the sound of the sleigh bells, the noble fellow threw up his head, gave one smack of his lips, and struck for the forest in a style that showed his contempt for the ways of man. Our informant says that his first leap from the road over a log fence nearly six feet in height, was 23 feet—and that a dozen successive leaps through snow averaging three feet with a very hard surface, averaged over 25 feet perhaps. The last he saw of him, was, with his broad antlers laid back upon his strong shoulders, parting the thick brush wood as he disappeared in the forest. We hope the noble fellow has escaped the boys and hounds.

[Bangor Journal, 14th.

AN INCIDENT OF YESTERDAY. They met, 'twas on the sidewalk, and *he* thought to cut a swell; so he raised his beaver gracefully, bent his body like an L. *She* bowed and smiled so sweetly, that he thought her very nice, quite forgetting for the moment that he stood upon the ice. Thus, little recking what he did, or how he stood, or where, his head approached the pavement, and his heels went up in air; while he *stern*-ly and with violence, on the sidewalk took his seat, and with a very sheepish look, picked himself up, and the way he "put" around the corner, isn't very often beat, as far as speed is concerned, at all events.

[Springfield Republican.

A YOUNG LADY being asked by a boring politician which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

A WAG having been told that the price of bread had fallen—exclained, "This is the first time that I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1856.

HANNAH MURPHEY, widow of JOHN MURPHEY, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy.—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register*. 13

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of SAMUEL TAYLOR, JR., late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented by JOHN W. BALL, the Executor and Trustee therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Ex. & Trustee give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 13

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1856, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of

EDWIN ARNOLD, late of Augusta,

in said County, deceased, having been presented by JEREMIAH ARNOLD, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register*. 13

THE MAINE FARMER,
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☞ Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. The square is *fifteen lines.*

☞ All letters on business connected with the office, should be addressed to the Publisher, RUSSELL EATON, Augusta, Maine.

S. N. TABER, TRAVELLING AGENT.